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CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY IN INDIANA,(U)
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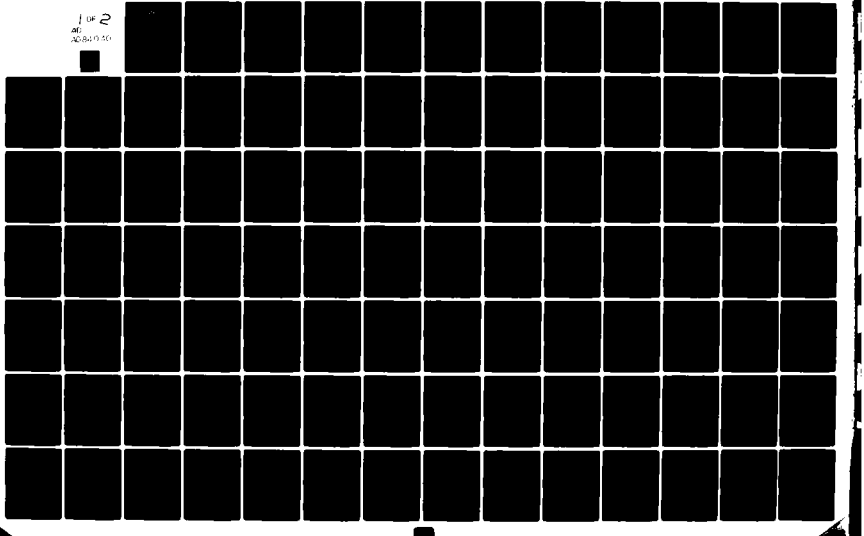

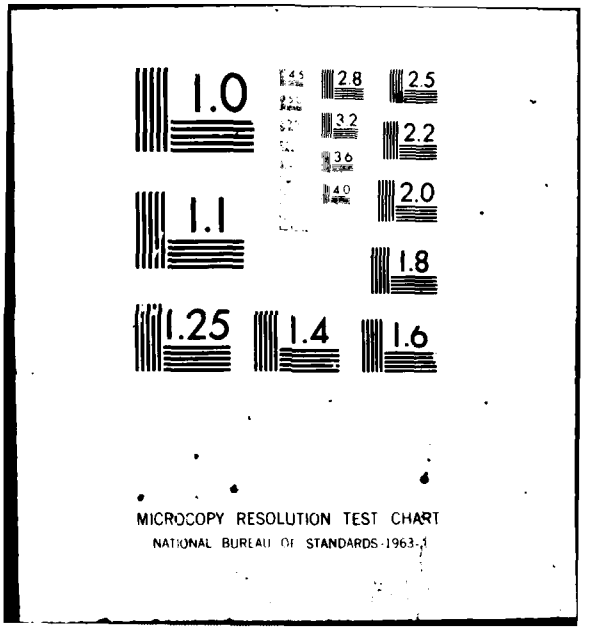
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LEVEL II

(6) Cultural Resources of the Ohio River Valley in Indiana

(12)

Prepared under contract DACW 69-77-M-0722 NEW

For the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District

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(11) July 1977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maps

Tables

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals participated in this study. David F. Barton was responsible for collecting and compiling data on historic resources and W. Fredrick Limp designed and implemented the computer listings and maps of prehistoric resources. Also participating in this study was: Randall L. Guendling, who mapped the topographic features of the study area and supervised much of the prehistoric resources coding; Gary D. Behrend, who coded many of the computer maps; Ray E. Druhot, who coded much of the prehistoric artifact data; and Terry D. Freudenrich, who compiled many of the references. Other workers who assisted in coding, key punching, proof-reading were: Thomas W. Gamble, Melody K. Pope, Dena A. Gitterman, and Joyce J. Shoub. Finally, our secretary, Minnie Headdy, typed the draft and final versions. We would like to thank all participants for their contributions to this up-to-date compilation and review of cultural resource data for the Ohio Valley in Indiana.

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PART I: CULTURAL RESOURCES

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Goals of the Study

The goal of this study was to prepare a listing of information on known cultural resources in the study area in a systematic format. From this base and from other studies in adjacent portions of the Ohio Valley a generalized assessment of these resources can be drawn and appropriate plans can be made to conserve and protect them. Published and unpublished documents, records, maps, and knowledgeable individuals were consulted for information.

For the purposes of this study, cultural resources have been divided into two categories: historic and prehistoric. Historic resources post-date the beginning of the Colonial period and pre-date the modern era or AD 1900 in the Ohio Valley; these include sites of historic structures, districts, and abandoned towns or historical archaeological sites. Prehistoric resources include mounds, earthworks, camps, villages, or other habitation loci of the prehistoric period, prior to AD 1700. Together these known resources contain the unwritten documents of humankind's cultural achievements in technology, economy, esthetics, domestic, public, and religious architecture, as well as the data base for understanding cultural changes and continuities.

Because of the different types of data and records which are available for historic and prehistoric cultural resources, relevant background information, study methods, the kinds of data and their limitations, and selected published and unpublished

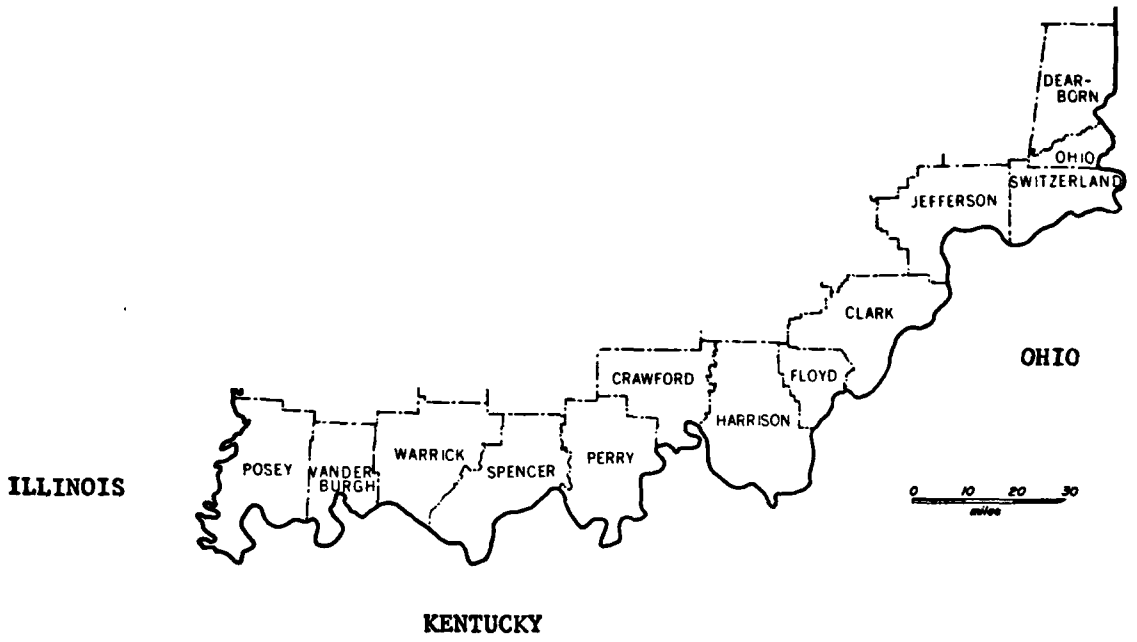
references are described separately for each category. Historic resources are described and listed in Part II and Appendix A. Prehistoric resources are described and listed in Part III and Appendixes B and C.

The Study Area

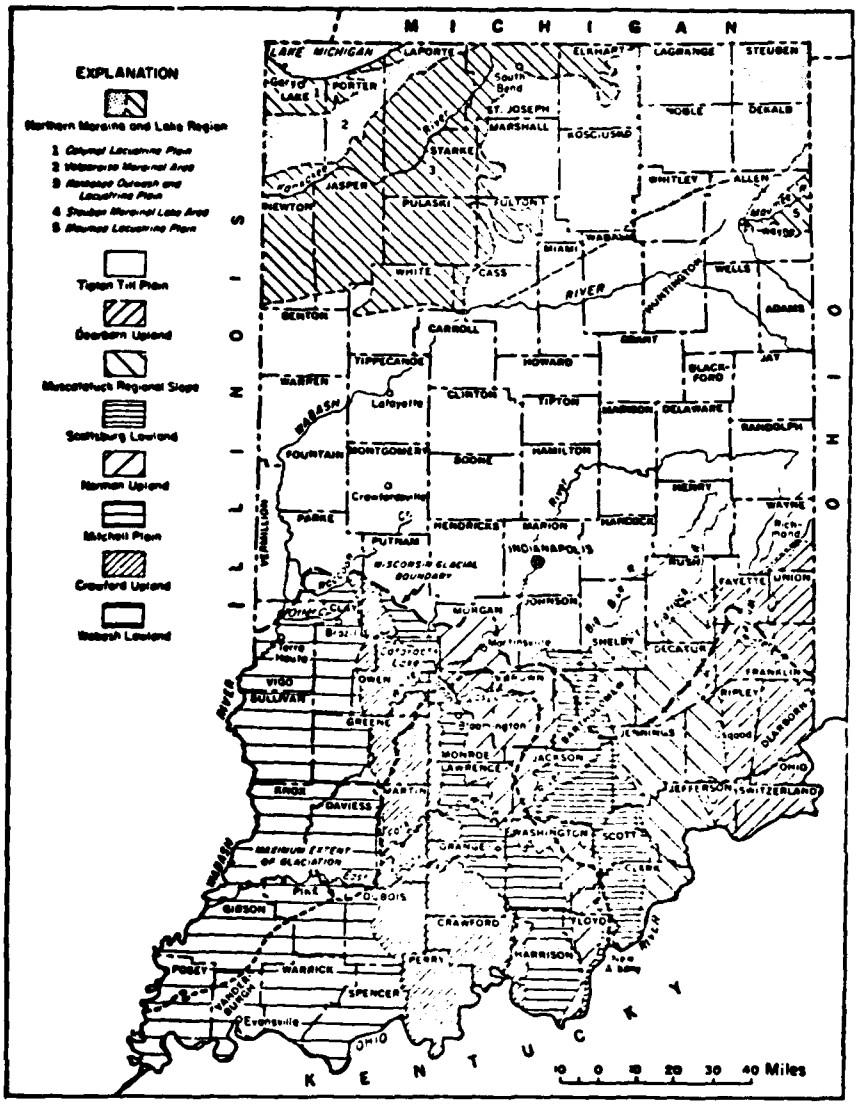
The location of both cultural resource records and documents and professional expertise for interpreting cultural resource data at state institutions in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois has necessitated the division of a natural environmental area, the Ohio River Valley, into a number of study units which could be economically researched. This report contains a review and systematic compilation of known cultural resources for one such unit: The Ohio River Valley in Indiana.

The Ohio River forms the southern boundary of the state of Indiana, separating it from Kentucky. Two other major rivers, the Great Miami and the Wabash, which flows between Illinois and Indiana, join the Ohio at the southeastern and southwestern state boundaries. Because these political boundaries do not correspond with natural divisions of the Ohio River Valley, the study area must be considered an arbitrary division of a natural unit.

Within the Ohio Valley in Indiana there is considerable diversity in natural and cultural characteristics. Climate, soils, fauna, flora, topography, other natural resources, (Lindsey 1966), as well as cultural continuities at the western end of the Ohio Valley in Indiana, in Posey County, are more similar to those in the adjacent portions of



Map 1. Indiana counties within the Study Area.



Map 2. Upland Physiographic zones within the Study Area (from Schneider 1966:Fig. 14).

Kentucky and Illinois than to those in Dearborn County, at the southeastern end of the state (Map 1). The discontinuities along the Ohio River in Indiana are apparent in Schneider's (1966) classification of the geomorphic or physiographic development of the upland areas of the southern portion of the state. Six physiographic units which form north-south belts extending from the central part of Indiana to the northern portion of Kentucky are truncated by the Ohio Valley: the Wabash Lowland, the Crawford Upland, the Mitchell Plain, the Norman Upland, the Scottsburg Lowland, the Muscatatuck Regional Slope, and the Dearborn Upland (Map 2). In fact, the Ohio River forms the only natural East-West corridor through Indiana and the adjacent portions of Kentucky.

The Pleistocene and Post-Pleistocene development of the Valley has created certain differences in the eastern and western portions of the river valley. In southwestern Indiana, two Pleistocene terrace deposits, which are correlated with the Tazewell (18,000 - 20,000 B.P.) and Cary (13,000 B.P.) fluctuations of the Wisconsin glaciation, are present (Ray 1965; 1974). These two terrace systems can be traced throughout the river valley in Indiana and Kentucky; but within the central portion of the valley, where the river cuts through steep escarpments, recent erosion and meandering of the river has degraded and obliterated portions of the terrace deposits. Similarly, it is the central portion of the valley in Indiana which lacks extensive floodplain deposits. In contrast, both the eastern and western portions of the valley have extensive

terrace and floodplain deposits as well as backwater pondings and drainways. These areas lie adjacent to two major river systems and glacial sluiceways, the Wabash and Great Miami rivers. Finally, in the western end of the Valley within the Wabash Lowland, deposits of loess and laucustrine silts are glacial features which do not occur in other areas of the state.

The recent geological history, although only described briefly, is relevant to considerations of cultural resources. Land, water, soils, and transportation played a major role in the life ways of the Ohio Valley's human populations, both historic and prehistoric. Differences in these natural resources correlate well with the differences in geomorphic features. However, the Ohio River from bluff to bluff contains similar topographic and natural features which form a natural unit which cuts through a number of distinct upland land forms. In fact, differences in natural resources within the Ohio Valley proper can be considered quantitative rather than qualitative. It is only when one moves beyond the Ohio River bluff to the uplands that major differences occur.

PART II: HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Goals and Methods

The goal of the cultural resources assessment of recorded historic sites was to gather data relating to historic site style or type, National Register status, and location. The study area is confined to the Ohio River valley floodplain in Indiana and other locations above the floodplain that lie within one kilometer of the Ohio River. Two broad classes of recorded historic sites are used: historic structures and historic archaeological sites.

Historic structures include extant buildings and structures which have been listed in a state or federal historical sites survey, singled out by individuals or groups as structures of some significance, or nominated to or included on the National Register of Historic Places. To augment this list of buildings, letters were sent to a number of historical societies in southern Indiana requesting information concerning historical structures which may not be reported in a survey. Additionally, a few structures are included in this report which have not been listed in surveys; instead, they are reported in county histories and may be of possible importance.

The second class of historic sites includes destroyed or abandoned villages or towns and may be termed historic archaeolodical sites. The main reference sources for these historic archaeological sites are the individual Indiana county histories. Usually written

in the late nineteenth century, they often refer to small towns and villages platted early in the 19th century. Some histories give exact dates and locations for these villages; others are vague concerning such details.

A variety of sources supplements the county histories. The Indiana State Library in Indianapolis houses useful files such as the "post office file" (for beginning and discontinuation dates) plus a "disincorporation file" (1801-1851) for towns which were disbanded by acts of the state legislature. Of limited use are excerpts from publications such as the Indianapolis Star and Outdoor Indiana, concerning "ghost towns." Information about these now abandoned villages was also requested from the historical societies contacted by letter. Other site location information was revealed by the 1911-1914 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ohio River Maps.

In summary, the methods used in this study involved review of published sources, consultation with the Assistant State Historic Preservation Officer for unpublished site data, review of the post office file, disincorporation file, and U. S. Army Corps of Engineer maps of the Ohio River for 1911-1914. Sites were identified, information was listed by river mile, and site locations were plotted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series quadrangel maps which accompany this report. Letters were written to County Historical Societies to supplement site information included in published sources or files.

Limitations and Quality of the Data

The following listing of historic sites was compiled primarily from library sources which seldom provided complete information on style, age, and location. A survey conducted from these sources cannot hope to include all extant historical structures and sites which may be eligible for the National Register. A review of published sources is especially inadequate for evaluating historic archaeological sites which have been identified by this review.

Historic preservation is a relatively new process in Indiana. Accordingly, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Survey of 1972 has limited utility for certain questions. Structure descriptions are often lacking in content and exact map locations are unavailable except for a few National Register structures. Where exact site location information is lacking, estimated locations have been included in the site listings and on the accompanying maps.

Other limitations of the data are important to mention. County histories are notoriously unreliable. Many histories were written for a set fee to please the people they were written about. It is often difficult to sift the facts of what actually happened in a locale from the glorified and nostalgic jumble presented as history. If one were to believe them, each yeoman had a significant input in the formation of at least one facet of his county. Common sense dictates otherwise. Hopefully, recollections about now-abandoned nineteenth century villages are not similarly blurred. Whenever possible, multiple sources were used to compile descriptions of structures and sites. By compositing information, we hope a higher standard of quality has resulted.

We would like to thank Dick Gantz, Assistant Indiana State Preservation Officer, and his staff for their help in determining the National Register status of certain structures. Also helpful were the Floyd County Historical Society of New Albany, the Evansville Metropolitan Planning Commission, and Ms. Joan Marchand of Evansville.

GENERAL HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Carmony (IHPS 1972:2) has developed a chronological scheme for historical development which can be applied to the Ohio River Valley in Indiana. This scheme divides Indiana history into four principal periods. The Colonial Era begins with the arrival of the French around 1660 and extends to 1800, when Indiana became a territory. The Pioneer Era extends from 1800 to 1860, a time of major immigration and the resolution of many pioneer hardships. The Agricultural Era lasts from 1860 to 1920, a period during which rural considerations were dominant. The Industrial Era extends from 1920 to the present and is marked by the development of major urban and industrial interests.

The Colonial Era, 1660 to 1800

Until Indiana was granted territory status in 1800, the majority of residents in the Ohio Valley were Indians. Direct historical evidence is lacking for the occupational sequence of southern Indiana's aboriginal inhabitants in this period. The Fort

Ancient prehistoric aspect of southern Ohio and Indiana, may be the precursor of Shawnee, although there is not a single site in the area which can be positively identified as definitely Shawnee. The Shawnee may have been driven from their homes in the 1670's by Iroquois raiders (Griffin 1943:34). The Algonquian speaking Miami, Potawatami, and Delaware were all relatively late migrants to Indiana. Some of these people may have settled in the floodplain areas during the late seventeenth century (Kellar 1966:504). However, Little Turtle, a chief of the Miami, claimed the area as the homeland of his ancestors in 1795 (Griffin 1943:35). The early historic location of the aboriginal occupants of the Ohio Valley is an unresolved question.

The next most populous element was the French who roamed the area as fur traders and explorers. The French, however, settled mainly along the Wabash River at Vincennes and at Ouiatenon. No reference to French stockades or encampments along the Ohio River are known for this period. Since the French maintained relatively good relations with the Indians along the Wabash, many of the earliest American pioneers preferred to settle there (Barnhart 1953: 162).

Although the English held title to the area from 1763 to 1783, the trickle of Americans into the Valley was the next element of importance. Clarksville, at the Falls of the Ohio, became the first American authorized settlement in the Old Northwest Territory. Established in 1784, it was formed from a grant given to General George Rogers Clark and his band of Virginians for

services rendered during the American Revolution. Immigrants from the American colonies began arriving soon afterwards.

The Pioneer Era, 1800 to 1860

The trickle of American settlers became a flood. From Cincinnati the Western Frontier rapidly extended downstream. Fearing the Indians of the interior, settlers built many small villages and hamlets along the Ohio which later became towns and cities. Within twelve years this East-to-West wave extended the length of the Indiana shore of the Ohio and over 100 miles up the Wabash. This expansion along the Ohio was many times greater than in areas northwest of the river (Brown 1948:236).

The Falls of the Ohio were a major obstacle to river traffic early in this period. To the east of the Falls, most settlers arrived by boat; to the west of Clarksville, many travelers came over the ancient trails or traces made by the Indians. Many came by way of Red Banks, today the location of Henderson, Kentucky. Others crossed at Yellow Banks, where Rockport, in Spencer County, Indiana, now stands. Over two-thirds of all the immigrants who settled west of Clarksville came over the Buffalo trace, near the Falls (Cockrum 1907:157).

Early settlers along the Ohio were principally natives of the Upper South. Most came from the hilly sections of Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. Passes and gaps in the Appalachian Mountains plus the tributaries of the Ohio served

as migration routes into southern Indiana. The settlers from the Upper South were mostly of English descent, but a large number of Germans, Scot-Irish, Irish and others joined the mixture. During the latter half of this period, an increasing number of immigrants from Ohio and the Middle Atlantic states joined those from the slave states. Few of the early Hoosiers were from New England (Carmony 1972:12).

Barnhart (1953:167) says "the Indiana frontier was a poor man's home and its development ... was shaped by frontier influences." Lacking were the plantations of the South with their numerous slaves. Entrepreneurial land companies, which played a major role in the settlement of Ohio, did not operate in Indiana. The people who settled in Ohio, did not operate in Indiana. The people who settled in the lower Ohio Valley did so by their own initiative and developed the land according to their own desires. They were primarily subsistence farmers, not plantation farmers, and often carried few possessions with them when they crossed into the forests of Indiana. Settlers were drawn by the prospects of fresh opportunities and a variety of community projects sprang up, such as the Swiss vintner colony at Vevay in 1804 and the Rappite colony at New Harmony (Brown 1948:239).

Small scale agriculture (mostly corn-hog farming) was the dominant economic activity, but trades, mills, packing plants, distilleries, banks, and other enterprises were established in or near the towns bordering the Ohio. Communities northeast of

the Falls played a leading role in Indiana's economic development during this era. Manufacturing and trade concerns developed rapidly, depending on farms and forests for raw materials and on the Ohio as a transportation source. One of Indiana's first two chartered banks was begun in Madison in 1814. Two branches of the First State Bank (1817) were opened at Vevay and Brookville. Carmony (1972:13) states that "in pioneer days Indiana's economic development was overwhelmingly in the lower half of the state. Settlement advanced south to north so that the bulk of the pioneers lived in the southern half of the state, many residing on or near the major rivers."

In addition to dominating the economy of Indiana, the Ohio Valley area exercised a political role after statehood in 1816. From 1822 until 1840, every governor of the state came from this region. The territorial capital was moved in 1813 from Vincennes to Corydon, a town a few miles inland from the Ohio River in Harrison County. Corydon remained the State capital until 1824 (Brown 1948:238).

A majority of the sites included in this survey were constructed during this pioneer era. Many remain because they were built in areas unattractive to modern developers. Others stand, as in the case of Madison, because the communities did not have the funds to tear down old houses to build new ones.

The Agricultural Era, 1860 to 1920

During this period, the economic and political primacy which southern Indiana had experienced in the pioneer era tended to shift northward. The reasons for this shift are numerous, but relate primarily to agriculture, transportation, and population.

Much of southern Indiana's soil along the Ohio is more suited to small scale traditional agricultural practices than to modern farming techniques. By 1850, much of the fertile topsoil had been overused. In the hilly bluff areas, overfarming leached necessary nutrients out of soil which had originally been generally less fertile than in other parts of the state. Furthermore, modern farm machinery does not perform well on uneven terrain. In these hilly areas, the downturn in agricultural development dampened manufacturing, banking, and transportation.

From 1850 to the early twentieth century, the volume of traffic on the Ohio River generally declined. Railroads became the major mode for transporting goods and people. Many Ohio River counties did not acquire links to main East-West rail connections in the northern and central sections of the state. In addition, the hilly river counties proved less suitable for the construction of transportation facilities than flatter counties to the north.

Since 1850 the population in the counties along the river has stabalized and this demographic pattern continues with a few exceptions to the present day. In the eastern counties the census for 1930 was only slightly above the 1850 count. Madison had almost the same count in 1960 as in 1850. By 1920, most Hoosiers lived in the northern half of the state.

The basic southern stock along the river remained fairly homogeneous, as immigrations from Europe and the northern states have been quite limited. Emigration from the rural areas, especially by youth, has been consistent (Carmon, 1972:15).

This tradition of decline in some areas along the Ohio has not affected other, more robust segments. Partly in response to the completion of the Kentucky-Ohio canal at the Falls in 1830, New Albany and Jeffersonville grew extensively to handle the increased demands of river traffic. Evansville, platted in 1816, also grew a great deal after the Evansville-Crawfordsville Railroad developed in the late 1840's (Baskin, Forster, and Co: 1876:282).

The Industrial Era

The degree of present urbanization along the Ohio can be seen in a classification of Indiana cities (Indiana Chamber of Commerce 1976:109). On the river there are at present: two second class cities (35,000-250,000), Evansville and New Albany; one third class city (20,000-35,000), Jeffersonville; one fourth class city (10,000-20,000), Madison; and seven fifth class cities (1,500-10,000), Aurora, Cannelton, Lawrenceburg, Mt. Vernon, Rising Sun, Rockport, and Tell City. The industrial concerns which have become attached to the river areas during this period have concentrated in these urbanized locales, although selected rural areas have also experienced industrial impacts. The trend of emigration from rural settlements continues as a demographic pattern.

HISTORIC SITE LISTINGS

Format

A seven part system has been utilized for describing the historical structures and historic archaeological sites which have been identified by the review of published historical references, files, and other listings. The following categories of information have been noted for each site:

1. River Mile to the nearest tenth of a mile. Estimated distances are listed to the nearest mile.

2. Historical and/or common name for the structure, site, or district, including city or town address when available.

3. Date of construction for structures followed by architectural style. For historic archaeological sites, dates of occupancy. A short description of historical significance follows. For structures, the name of the present owner is given when available.

4. Distance of structure or site from the edge of the Ohio River.

5. Elevation of structure or site above sea level. (Sites located above the floodplain are indicated by "*".)

6. National Register status. Structures listed on the National Register are labeled "NR." Districts are noted "NRD." Structures declared eligible for the "National Register are labeled "E". Structures nominated to the NR at the State Historic Preservation Office in Indianapolis are labeled NNR. Structures potentially eligible for the NR are labeled "PE." Sites with insufficient data to evaluate their potential for nomination are labeled "ID."

7. Reference Sources. Structures or sites which are mentioned in any of the general bibliographic or county specific materials are noted by source.

   Abbreviations:

   HABS - Historic American Buildings Survey
   IHPS - Indiana Historic Preservation Survey, 1972
   HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

In a number of instances, the above categories of information were not available. Absence of information is indicated by the symbol "?". The following list of sites is presented by county and river mile:

A series of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographic maps with historic site locations is included as Appendix A.

Dearborn County

1. RM 493.2
2. Dearborn County Courthouse, Lawrenceburg, High Street between Charlotte and Mary St.
3. 1870. Classical Revival. Architect George Kyle designed this three story limestone ashlar structure with a Corinthian tetrastyle portico. The first floor is treated as a heavy basement.
4. 600 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. Indiana catalogue of HABS; IHPS, p. 96.

1. RM493
2. Vance-Tousey House, Lawrenceburg, 508 W. High St.
3. 1816. Federal. This brick house represents a modified version of the Federal style and an American interpretation of the Roman Country House. It has a 5 bay front, two story main block, and one and a half story wings. Included are a palladian window close to the fanlight arched doorway plus an interior spiral staircase. Owner-Quaker Oats Co.
4. ?
5. ?
6. PE
7. Indiana catalogue of HABS; IHPS, p. 97; Peat, plate 2.

1. RM 493
2. Fitch House, Lawrenceburg, West High St.
3. 1868. Italianate. This building is an individual interpretation within the Italianate style by a midwestern builder who wished to reflect the Renaissance love of order and harmony. With boldly framed, tall attic windows and richly bracketed cornice. Owner-American Legion.
4. ?
5. ?
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 96, Peat, plate 135.

1. RM 493
2. Dietz-Ogden House, Lawrenceburg, 562 Main St.
3. 1860-70. Italianate. This rather small urban home is characteristic of the Tuscan Villa influence. Its plan is the same as the small urban Federal or Greek revival houses. Owner-Louis Ogden.

4. ?
5. ?
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 96, Peat, plate 101

1. RM 496.8
2. Hillforest-Thomas Gaff House, Aurora, 312 5th St.
3. 1852-56. Italian Renaissance. Built by Thomas Gaff, a leading Ohio Valley industrialist, this two story structure is constructed of wood and restored with Victorian furniture. It is known as the 'steamboat mansion' because of its veranda and wrought iron balconies. The semicircular portico topped with a belvedere resembles a pilothouse. The five bay from is 79 feet long. Owner-Hillforest Historical Foundation, Inc.
4. 1000 feet
5. 550 feet a.s.l.*
6. NR
7. Indiana catalogue of HABS; IHPS, p. 97, Peat, plate 143; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 497.6
2. Veraestau-Holman Hill, just below Aurora.
3. 1815. Classical Period. This frame and brick, 2 story, structure was the home of Judge Jesse Lynch Holman, an early Indiana lawyer and civic servant. The original brick house was started in 1811. Since then the two room building has been enlarged. Holman was the second federal judge in Indiana and served until he died in 1842. He also was an educator and preacher. His son William, who was born in the house, was known as the 'Great Objector' and the 'Watchdog of the Treasury' in his sixteen terms in the United States House of Representatives. Owner-Cornelius O'Brien.
4. 1500 feet.
5. 892 feet a.s.l.*
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 98; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File; Weakley, p. 152.

1. RM 498.5
2. Laughery Massacre Site, Two miles downriver from Aurora.
3. 1781. During the last days of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Archibald Laughery and his colonial command were massacred on this site by Indians and British troops on August 24, 1781. A historical marker is at the edge of the cemetery. Owner-State of Indiana.
4. 2500 feet.
5. 478 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 97; Baskin, Forster and Co., p. 268; Weakley, p. 66.

1. RM 498.75
2. Laughery Creek Bridge, On the Dearborn and Ohio County Boundary
3. 1878. This is the oldest known metal bridge surviving in Indiana. It replaced an earlier wooden bridge at the same site. The basic form is a triple intersection design, which was never common in the United States.
4. 3000 feet.
5. 478 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File

Ohio County

1. RM 506
2. Tumey-Mathews House, Rising Sun, 310 S. High St.
3. 1865. Italianate. The Tumey house is an example of an individual interpretation within the Italianate style by a midwestern builder. Owner-Mrs. Pearl Mathews
4. ?
5. About 500 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 146; Peat, plate 131.

1. RM 506
2. Ohio County Courthouse, Rising Sun.
3. 1845. This structure is a good example of the Greek Classical mode of expression. It is the oldest continuously used courthouse in Indiana.
4. 500 feet
5. 500 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 145

1. RM 506
2. Rising Sun Historic District
3. At present, an application to the National Register is being developed by a group of residents from Rising Sun. Details are not available.
4. ?
5. Approximately 500 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File

Switzerland County

1. RM 515.75
2. Merit-Tandy House, Two and a half miles above Patriot.
3. 1850. Federal style. This square brick structure has a stone foundation in addition to five front bays and a hipped roof. The overall influence of the house is European rather than American. It is one of only a few one-story cottages of the Federal era with the hip roof design and a square shape.
4. 1500 feet.
5. 510 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. Peat, p. 11; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File

1. RM 515-518
2. Town of Montgomery. Two to three miles above Patriot.
3. Potential Historic archaeological site. Baskin's Historical Atlas of Indiana mentions that "Patrick Donahue laid out the town of Montgomery in the Ohio River bottoms above Patriot in 1822. His project failed and the plats were vacated by proper authority."
4. ?
5. Approx. 470-500 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. Baskin, Forster, and Co., 1876, p. 324; Dufour, p. 144.

1. RM 537
2. John Francis Dufour House, State Highway 156, East of Vevay.
3. 1826. Federal Style. This frame cabin with down sweeping roof and additions at the ends was built by John Dufour, a relative of John James Dufour, the founder of Vevay.
4. ?
5. ?
6. PE
7. Peat, plate 22; HABS

1. RM 537-538.3
2. Vevay Historic District.
3. Within the Vevay District, there are at least forty nine buildings of historical and architectural interest. In addition the only remaining side wheel ferry on the Ohio River is located at Vevay. In 1802, John James Dufour settled here with his Swiss associates to introduce vineyards and wine-making to southern Indiana. Eleven years later, Vevay was platted. In 1814, Switzerland County was formed. The architectural examples found at Vevay represent the range of nineteenth century building styles of southern Indiana river towns.
4. See map.
5. Approx. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR as a Historic District
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File; Dufour, p. 16.

1. RM 537.5
2. Grizard-Sieglitz House, Vevay, 306 E. Main.
3. 1848. Greek Revival. Built by inventor - industrialist Frederick L. Grizard, this structure is an effective example of the Greek Revival style. The small porch is crowned with an iron railing made by the original owner, who manufactured ornamental cast iron. Owner- C. O. Sieglitz.
4. 1700 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 157; Peat, plate 65.

1. RM 537.5
2. Dumont-Miller House, Vevay, 304 E. Main St.
3. 1855. Gothic Revival. This is an example of an L-shaped Gothic Revival plan with a small porch in the angle, a common form throughout the region. It was the home of a teacher and used as a private school. Owner - Fred Miller.
4. 1700 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 156; Peat, plate 85.

1. RM 537.6
2. Ferry House, Vevay, Two hundred feet from Ohio River.
3. 1811. European. Built like a Swiss chateau, this structure was opened as an Inn for travelers in 1833. A popular ghost story is told concerning the house.
4. 200 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. HABS

1. RM 537.8
2. Switzerland County Courthouse Privy, Vevay, SE Corner of Pike and Main Cross St.
3. 1864. This brick one story building is a good example of ornate dependancy architecture.
4. 1500 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 156; HABS

1. RM 537.8
2. Switzerland County Courthouse, Vevay
3. 1850. Corinthian Order. On this two story brick building, the angle of the raking cornice is a fairly accurate use of the Classical element. The building follows closely the plan of the State House at Boston, Mass., designed by C. Bullfinch in 1795. The courthouse is topped by a dome and four clock faces of wood.

4. 1500 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 156; HABS

1. RM 537.8
2. Ulysses P. Schenck-Griffith House, Vevay, 209 W. Market.
3. 1840. Greek Revival. This is a large house typical of steamboat era wealth. It includes an Ionic porch and tall window openings. Owner: Clyde Griffith
4. 1000 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 157; HABS; Peat, plate 70.

1. RM 536.9
2. Armstrong-Copeland House, Vevay, 401 W. Market St.
3. 1840. Greek Revival. This small American-Grecian cottage is based on the same classic principles as larger houses of this style. It is without porch or portico. Owner - R. M. Copeland.
4. 600 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 156; Peat, plate 51.

1. RM 537.9
2. Edward and George Eggleston House, Vevay, 306 W. Main St.
3. 1836. Federal Style. This home was owned by attorney John C. Eggleston when his son Edward was born there in December, 1837. Brother George was born in November, 1839. Both brothers attained fame as writers. Edward was a magazine editor and wrote the Hoosier Schoolmaster. George was a journalist and novelist in New York City.
4. 1100 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 156; National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 537.9
2. Rutler Chapel, Vevay, 309 W. Main St.
3. 1859. This Methodist church is one of the oldest Protestant structures in Indiana. A drawing of the building is in the National Archives in Washington, D. C: It was made into an Indiana shrine in 1957.
4. 1000 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 157; HABS

1. RM 541
2. John W. Wright House, North side of St. Highway 256, Three miles west of Vevay.
3. 1836. Classic Revival. This house is closer to Federal design than to Greek Revival. The woodwork inside and out was done by shipbuilders who came from Nantucket, Mass. Owner-Harry Monroe.
4. 300 feet.
5. 500 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE
7. HABS; IHPS, p. 157; Peat, plate 43

1. RM 545.8-546.0
2. Town of Erin, opposite Carrolton, Kentucky.
3. Potential historic archaeological site. Baskin's Historical Atlas of Indiana states that John McIntyre platted a town above the mouth of the Kentucky River, opposite Carrolton, in 1815. In 1820, McIntyre applied to the Circuit Court for vacation of Erin.
4. ?
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. Baskin, Forster, and Co., p. 324; Dufour, p. 144

Jefferson County

1. RM 556.2 to 559.25
2. Madison Historic District.
3. Being the closest river port to the center of the state, Madison acted as a point of entry for a continuous stream of settlers during the first half of the nineteenth century. From the original log cabin built in 1806, Madison grew rapidly for forty years. Many of Madison's remaining structures from this era reflect a great homogeneity of building style. As the main railroads were developed to the north of the Ohio River, Madison's growth faltered. As a result of economic problems, many owners were too poor to tear down their early nineteenth century homes. The Historic District basically encompasses those structures which lie under the hill to the north of town.
4. To. 18 mile from the edge of the Ohio River.
5. 430 feet a.s.l. to 830 feet a.s.l.
6. NR District.
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 559-557
2. Marsh-Wesbecker House, Madison, Telegraph Hill
3. 1840. Greek Revival. This structure is almost Gothic Revival with the exception of the entrance and the pitch of the roof. Owner - John Wesbecker.
4. ?
5. *
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 118; Peat, plate 44.

1. RM 557.9
2. Foster Building, Madison, 100-104 E. Main St.
3. 1850. This structure is one of numerous cast iron fronted commercial buildings that line Main St.
4. 1200 feet.
5. 490 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 116; HABS

1. RM 557.8
2. Jefferson County jail and Sheriff's Home, Madison, Courthouse Square.
3. 1850. The residence is built of brick; the jail is stone.
4. 1200 feet.
5. 490 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 117; HABS

1. RM 557.8
2. Jefferson County Courthouse, Madison, Courthouse Square.
3. 1849. This structure is an outstanding example of the Classical Revival style.
4. 1400 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 116.

1. RM 557.9
2. Commercial Buildings, Madison, 301-315 Mulberry St.
3. 1830 to 1870. These include eight commercial buildings, mostly three stories high with shop fronts on the first floor. Many of these structures have flat roofs, stone and cast iron trim, and brick and sheet metal cornices.
4. 2500 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District
7. IHPS, p. 116; HABS

1. RM 557.9
2. McKee-Powell-White House, Madison, 428 Mulberry St.
3. 1832. Federal Style. A decorative doorway and shutters soften an otherwise stark appearance. The L at the rear contains a two story porch facing the garden. This was a common building style for early Indiana settlers. Owner-L. White.
4. 2700 feet
5. 490 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 118; Peat, plate 5.

1. RM 557.8
2. The Paul House, Madison, First and Jefferson St.
3. 1809. This structure is the oldest brick building in Madison. It is two stories high with dormers, a bracketed cornice, and a hip roof. The home was built by Colonel James Paul, a veteran of the American Revolution who gave lavishly of his funds for public use. He platted the town and named it for President James Madison. Privately owned.
4. 700 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 118

1. RM 557.9
2. Second Presbyterian Church, Madison, Third and West St.
3. 1840. This brick and stucco church is of the early nineteenth century Greek Revival style. The architect was Edwin J. Peck.
4. 1800 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.

6. Within NR District.
7. HABS

1. RM 558.0
2. Jeremiah Sullivan House, Madison, Northwest Corner of Second and Poplar.
3. 1818. Federal Style. This small two story house was built by Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, the man who proposed the name Indianapolis for the state capitol. He was a member of the Indiana General Assembly for many years and a judge on the state supreme court from 1836 to 1846. His home is a noteworthy example of the Federal Style in a fine state of preservation. It includes paired chimneys at one end, with the lawn to the rear. Owner-Historic Madison Inc.
4. 1000 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 117; HABS; Peat, plate 14.

1. RM 557.9
2. Dr. William Hutchings Office, Madison, 120 W. Third St.
3. 1847. This two story brick building was for many years a lawyer's office before it became a doctor's office. It contains much of Dr. Hutchings' original medical equipment. Owner-Historic Madison Inc.
4. 1800 feet.
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 116; HABS

1. RM 558.0
2. Robinson-Scofield House, Madison, 223 W. Second St.
3. 1817. Federal. The L plan of this structure is characteristic of the Federal Style. Built by Major Alex Lanier (father of J. F. D. Lanier) in 1817, this structure may have also been a store at first. It has long since been a private residence. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana was organized here in 1818. Owner-William Scofield.
4. 1000 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 118; HABS; Peat, plate 7.

1. RM 558.0
2. Shrewsbury-Windle House, Madison, 301 W. First St.
3. 1840. Greek Revival. This structure was designed by Francis Costigan and built for Captain Charles Shrewsbury, who owned an Ohio River fleet. The house is made of red brick trimmed with wrought iron. The interior includes marble fireplaces and a self supporting spiral staircase. This is one of the best preserved ante bellum houses north of the Mason Dixon Line. Almost cubicle in shape, the overall impression is one of stark and noble beauty. Owner - J. Windle.

4. 600 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 118; HABS; Peat, plate 72.

1. RM 557.8
2. Allison-Hyatt House, Madison, 301 West Second St.
3. 1815. Federal Style. This house has the grace and refinement of many earlier eighteenth century structures. An extension toward the back forms an L with the front unit. A two story porch faces the gardens to the rear. Owner-Historic Madison Inc.
4. 800 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 115; HABS: Peat, plate 6.

1. RM 558.2
2. Francis Costigan House, Madison, 408 West Third St.
3. 1850 to 1852. This house was built by Francis Costigan, one of the most significant mid-nineteenth century architects of the Ohio Valley.
4. 1900 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 116; HABS

1. RM 558.2
2. James F. D. Lanier State Memorial, Madison, 500 West First St.
3. 1844. Classic Revival. This structure, designed and built by Francis Costigan, includes a two story portico on the riverfront facing beautifully landscaped gardens. The house has a three story spiral staircase unsupported except by its own thrust. J. F. D. Lanier was a prominent financier of the Union cause during the Civil War. Owner - Indiana Department of Natural Resources.
4. 600 feet
5. 470 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 117; HABS; Peat, plate 73

1. RM 558.3
2. Holstein-Whitsitt House, Madison, 718 West Main St.
3. 1840. Greek Revival. This house is an effective rendition of the aims of architects working within the Greek Revival tradition. With a balustraded deck on the roof, it is strongly suggestive of houses in New England.
4. 1400 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 116; HABS; Peat, plate 67

1. RM 558.8
2. Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Incline, Western Madison. 1836. The segment of track is the steepest non cog railway incline in the world, rising 311 feet within one mile. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, now part of the Penn Central System, carried both freight and passengers. After 1868, M and I trains were pulled by the Reuben Wells, a fifty-five ton engine now in the Children's Museum in Indianapolis.
4. 2500 feet
5. 450 - 800 feet a.s.l.*
6. Within NR District.
7. IHPS, p. 117

Structures in Madison on HABS for which further information was not available (references are from IHPS, 1972):

Eagle Cotton Mill
Fairplay Fire Company, Number 1
First Presbyterian Church
Frevert Schnaitter House
St. Michael's rectory
Sanders-McNaughton House
Old Saddle Factory

1. RM 562.2
2. Hanover College Y.M.C.A., Hanover, Lucinda Ball Drive
3. 1883. This one-story frame structure is the site of the first college Y.M.C.A. in the United States. Located toward the periphery of the Hanover College campus, it is presently being used as a storage shed.
4. 3500 feet
5. 780 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE
7. HABS, p. 116.

1. RM 567
2. Town of New London, Three miles south of Hanover on the Ohio River.
3. Potential historical archaeological site. Baskin's Historical Atlas of Indiana refers to New London as a village located eight miles below Madison. The post office file of the Indiana State Library notes that New London had a post office from August 10, 1819 until February 14, 1840. No trace of the village at this location is left except for occasional bricks plowed up in farmers' fields. Hypothetically, the town may have succumbed to a cholera epidemic or advancing Ohio River waters.
4. To the edge of the Ohio.
5. Approximately 450 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. Baskin, Forster, and co., p. 322; Indiana State Library Post Office File.

Clark County

1. RM 588.75
2. Possible Historic Fort, Near the confluence of Fourteen Mile Creek and the Ohio River.
3. Cox reports his find of prehistoric stone fortifications at Devil's Backbone in the 1873 Geological Report for the State of Indiana. Information on archaeological site 12CL14 in the Indiana University Archaeological Survey records contains the suggestion that one of these fortifications was a possible historic Fort. The U.S.G.S. Owen, Ky., Quadrangle map of the area labels the site as Historic Fort Ruins. Owner- U. S. Military Reservation, Indiana Arsenal.
4. 200 feet
5. 550 feet a.s.l.*
6. ID
7. Cox, pl. 124-127; Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology Survey File

1. RM 601.75
2. Howard Steamboat Museum, Jeffersonville, 1101 E. Market.
3. 1892. This Victorian mansion, built by Edmonds J. Howard across from the Howard boatyard, is now an Ohio River museum of the steamboat era. It has survived both high waters from the 1937 Flood and a fire. In the twenty-two rooms, which were built from fifteen different kinds of wood, are momentos of the many boats built by the Howard family. Owners - Clark County Historical Society and Howard National Steamboat Museum Inc.
4. 500 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 94; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File

1. RM 602.75
2. Grisamore-Tyler House, Jeffersonville, 111-113 W. Chestnut St.
3. 1837. Federal. This structure is an old brick double home with center party wall and paired central stair halls. It has three, two story Doric columns on the porch surrounded by both Federal and Greek Revival details. Owned privately.
4. 1000 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 94; HABS; Peat, plate 20

1. RM 602.0
2. Howard Shipyards, Jeffersonville, Front Street between Fulton and Watts.
3. The Howard Shipyards during the middle of the nineteenth century produced some of the finest steamboats in America. Including the J. M. White and the Glen D. Burke. The yards were in operation from 1834 to 1931.
4. 50-100 feet
5. 440 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. LSR of the Cannelton Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 602.75
2. Grisamore-Tyler House, Jeffersonville, 111-113, W. Chestnut Street with center party wall and paired central stair halls, It has three, two story Doric columns on the porch surrounded by both Federal and Greek Revival details. Owned privately.
4. 1000 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 94; HABS: text, plate 20

1. RM 606.0
2. George Rogers Clark Home Site, West of Clarksville on Harrison Avenue.
3. 1783-1812. George Rogers Clark, Virginia's western commander in the Revolutionary War, lived on this site from 1783 until 1812, when he moved to Louisville. No physical evidence of Clark's home remains. This area is a portion of Clark's grant, which comprises almost 150 thousand acres. The town of Clarksville is recorded as the site of the first American settlement in the Northwest Territory. In addition, the Lewis and Clark expedition began from the site in 1804. Owner - State of Indiana.
4. 100 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 94; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

Floyd County

1. RM 607.7
2. McCord-Stoll House, New Albany, 1206 E. Main St.
3. 1866. Italianate. This is a good example of the Italianate gabled instead of hip-roofed structure. The striking result has greatly influenced the character of the building. Owner - Fred Stoll.
4. 1300 feet.
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 103; Peat, plate 120

1. RM 607.8
2. Cromie House, New Albany, 1003 E. Main St.
3. 1866. Italianate. This structure is styled after a Tuscan villa, with triple windows in the top story of the campanile. Its heavy elaborate window heads add richness to the design. The tower is in the center of the facade. Owner-Turley Nursing Home.
4. 1000 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 102; Peat, plate 125

1. RM 607.9
2. Culbertson Mansion, New Albany, 914 E. Main Street.
3. 1868. French Empire. This three story mansion is the most massive domestic structure on the central Ohio River. Containing 25 rooms, it was built in 1867 by William Culbertson, a cotton merchant, banker, and philanthropist, at a cost of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The mansion remains in excellant condition and is furnished authentically. Owner - Historic New Albany, Inc.
4. 1000 feet.
5. 460 feet a.s.l.
6. **NR**
7. IHPS, p. 102; Peat, plate i54; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 608.1
2. Sloan-Paris House, New Albany, 600 East Main Street.
3. 1852. Italianate. This large brick house is a pretentious example of the Tuscan villa style. Including some of the preceding decade's Greek Revival aspects, the structure aligned itself with the fashion of the day. Owner - John Paris
4. 900 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 103; Peat, plate 100

1. RM 608.4
2. New Albany and Salem Railroad, New Albany Station.
3. 1847. The New Albany and Salem Railroad was formed to link the interior of Indiana with the Ohio River. In 1851, the first track was laid from New Albany to Salem. This station is the oldest structure of one of the oldest railroads west of the Appalachian Mountains.
4. 2800 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR, rejected as a National Historic Landmark
7. Historic American Engineering Record, 1973; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 608.6
2. Schribner House, New Albany, 106 East Main Street.
3. 1814. This is the oldest house in New Albany. It was built by brothers Joel, Nathaniel, and Abner, along the lines of their old New England home. The double deck porches facing the river also indicate definite river town influences. It is furnished with Joel's belongings, which he brought by covered wagon across Pennsylvania and down the Ohio by flatboat. Owner - Plankeshaw Chapter, DAR
4. 800 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. IHPS, p. 103; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File

1. RM 608.7
2. Hill Shipyards, New Albany, Water Street.
3. One of the largest of New Albany's shipyards was that of Hill and Company, located on Water Street between West Fourth and West Eighth Streets. The Robert E. Lee was built there in 1866.
4. 50 feet
5. 410 feet a.s.l.
6. FL
7. LSR of the Cannelton Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Harrison County

1. RM 621.75
2. McHarry's Tomb, below Bridgeport.
3. Bulleit in his Atlas of Harrison County states that "on a high bluff just below Bridgeport on the Ohio River is a piece of masonry known as McHarry's Tomb." Captain Frank McHarry, whose home was in Portland, Kentucky, was, before the Civil War a steamboat captain and owner of immense tracts of land on the Indiana side of the river near Bridgeport. One of the ferry boats plying between Louisville and New Albany bore his name. McHarry had the contract for building the first canal about the Falls. He was an eccentric character who built for himself this tomb on the river hill in order, as he said, "that he might curse the steamboat captains as they passed below." His body was removed and buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.
4. 3000 feet
5. 700 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE
7. F.A. Bulleit (1906:54)

1. RM 633.3
2. *Town of Boston*, In Taylor Township.
3. Potential Historic archaeological site. Bulleit, in his Atlas of Harrison County, states that "Boston, now vacated, flourished chiefly about the time of the Civil War. It had sixty eight inhabitants, three stores, two churches, a school, a blacksmith shop, a carding machine, and twenty dwellings. It was started as a woodyard where steamboats could stop and get fuel." William Roose, in his History of Harrison County, notes that "a cut in the River has washed the town away until nothing remains at this time."
4. 100 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. Bulleit (1906:55), Roose (1911:69)

1. RM 638.9
2. Kintner - Winthers House, South of Laconia
3. 1837. Classic Revival. This stately mansion, which is also known as Cedar Farm, commands a fine view of the Ohio River. It is an excellant example of the Roman Temple type. Owner - John K. Winthers.
4. 700 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 110; Peat, plate 29

1. RM 646.0
2. Town of Morvin, two miles west of Boone Township.
3. Potential historic archaeological site. Bulleit, in his Atlas of Harrison County records that "Harvey Heth filed the original plat of Morvin on September 7, 1816. The first station of the underground railroad in Indiana was located here on the farm of David Bell. Bell was imprisoned before the war for assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky. The last house in the village was shot through by a cannon by Morgan's raiders before they crossed the Ohio on July 8, 1863."
4. 100 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. F.A. Bulleit (1906:55)

1. RM 647.8
2. The Matthew Welsh Bridge, part of In. Route 135
3. The Welsh Bridge now stands at the spot where Morgan crossed the Ohio River in July, 1863-the same month as the surrender of Vicksburg and the Gettysvurg campaigns.
4. Over the Ohio
5. 383 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Cannelton Pool, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Crawford County

1. RM 664.0
2. Leavenworth Overlook, U.S. Highway 460
3. After the 1937 flood destroyed the pioneer village of Leavenworth, both the town and the highway were rebuilt on higher ground. The overlook at this point gives splendid views of the Ohio River. Owner - Indiana State Highway Department.
4. 1000 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.*
6. ID
7. IHPS, p. 95.

1. RM 664.0
2. Leavenworth Overlook, U.S. Highway 460
3. After the 1937 flood destroyed the pioneer village of Leavenworth, both the town and the highway were rebuilt on higher ground. The overlook at this point gives splendid views of the Ohio River. Owner - Indiana State Highway Department.
4. 1000 feet
5. 480 feet a.s.l.*
6. ID
7. IHPS, p. 95.

1. RM 679
2. Steamboat House, Alton.
3. In 1889, a steamboat captain built a home in Alton which resembled his riverboat. It is fine example of the Steamboat Gothic Style.
4. ?
5. Approximately 420 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Cannelton Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 6666.6
2. Fredonia Courthouse
3. The Indianapolis Star Magazine of September 13, 1964 reports that "at one time, Fredonia contained three stores, a hotel, a shipyard and saw, grist and carding mills. Two physicians served its people. Not much remains from its former glory except the old courthouse, which has belonged to the Methodist Church since 1843. The building stands down a lane, vacant, weed-grown and with windows missing. But inside, the pews stand in neat rows before the pulpit, awaiting, perhaps, a resurrection that will give it life once again."
4. 1000 feet
5. 650 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE
7. Indianapolis Star Magazine (Sept. 13, 1964:57)

Perry County

1. RM 700.7
2. Old Perry County Courthouse, Rome
3. 1818. Federal Style. This structure was built as a copy of the first Indiana State Capitol at Corydon and was the Perry County courthouse until 1859. It became an academy to train school teachers, then a grade school, then a high school. Closed as a school in 1966, the structure remains in good condition and is preserved privately.
4. 800 feet
5. 410 feet a.s.l.
6. PL
7. IHPS, p. 148.

1. RM 716-716
2. Lafayette Spring, East of Cannelton.
3. General de Lafayette camped here on his fourth visit to the United States when the steamer Mechanic on a voyage from New Orleans to Louisville struck a rock and sank two hundred yards from the spring. This spring may also be the spot where the Thomas Lincoln family landed on their way from Kentucky to Pigeon Creek, Indiana. Near here at the mouth of Anderson River, Abe Lincoln ran a ferry boat.
4. ?
5. 420 feet a.s.l.
6. ?
7. IHPS, p. 148; Goodspeed Brothers (1885:592)

1. RM 717.8
2. Shoemaker Farm, North of Dodd, Indiana
3. 1859. Gothic Period Style. John Chapman Shoemaker, the first Perry Countian elected to a state office (Auditor of State, 1870), built this unusual home about a mile above the mouth of Deer Creek on a high bluff overlooking the Ohio River. The house contains a fine chimney, with openings in each of the rooms off the central core. Now called "Riverview Manor", the house was built in 1859. From the house, one can see four bends of the Ohio.
4. 1000 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. ESR of the Cannelton Pool, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers,

1. RM 721.5
2. Site of James Cavender Cabin, .5 miles downriver of Cannelton Dam.
3. This is the approximate site of James Cavender's cabin, in which General Lafayette allegedly spent the night when the steamer Mechanic sank en route to Louisville. Several prehistoric sites on both sides of S.R. 66 probably are in the general area. The Cavender cabin was swept away in the 1884 flood. There is a legend that $8,000 was buried by Lafayette [illegible]

4. 1000 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 724.1
2. Cotton Mill, Cannelton
3. This was Indiana's largest building until 1890. It operated for 106 years as a mill. During the Civil War, the Federal Government had a gunboat stationed at Cannelton for two years to protect the mill from confederate raiders. Salmon Chase, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, was a director when the company was organized. Privately preserved.
4. 600 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 148; HAER: Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 724
2. Sandstone Buildings, Cannelton, along Seventh Street.
3. Mid nineteenth century. Federal Style. Approximately twenty buildings were constructed of large, dark sandstone blocks quarried from near Cannelton during the mid nineteenth century. Most of these structures express Federalist elements, although some have an Italianate disposition.
4. 4000 feet
5. 420 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 725.5
2. Fulton Mine, .5 miles upriver from Tell City
3. This early Roosevelt-Fulton enterprise resulted in the first coal mine in Indiana and one of the first along the Ohio River. Abraham, Robert Fulton's brother, was the original manager of the mine. Eastern investors eventually brough the mine which was located below the present Perry County Hospital. The town of Fulton was once platted there.
4. 500 feet
5. 450 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 726-727
2. Early Furniture Companies, Tell City, On riverfront South of Washington Street.
3. Mid nineteenth century. In this area are the sites of two mid nineteenth century furniture works. The oldest in the area was the Tell City Furniture Company, founded in 1859 and not now in operation. Closeby, the Fischer Chair Company has been in continous operation since 1863.

4. 100-200 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Other Perry County structures referred to in IHPS, 1972, for which further information was not available include:

1. Joseph Springer House, Dexter vicinity, listed on HABS
2. City Hall, Tell City
3. Perry Courthouse, Tell City
4. Rickenbaugh House, Rome

Spencer County

1. RM 747
2. Spencer County Courthouse, Rockport
3. Information not available.
4. ?
5. ?
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 154.

1. RM 747
2. Crooks-Painter-Anderson House, Rockport, 410 Walnut Street.
3. 1859. Bracketed Octagon. This structure is a good example of the octagon house which was uncommon in Indiana. The overall impression is imposing with the varied fenestration, small but attractive entrance porch, and cupola crowning the very low pitched roof. Owner-Hallack Anderson
4. ?
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 155; Peat, plate 94.

1. RM 747
2. Brown-Kercheval House, Rockport, 315 S. Second Street.
3. 1853. This one and a half story, gabled Gothic cottage is an example of balloon construction. Samuel Kercheval, owner of the cottage and first elected mayor of Rockport, entertained many influencial government guests here. Kercheval also was the editor-in-chief of the Rockport Journal as well as the U.S. Marshall of Arizona under President Benjamin Harrison.
4. ?
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. On NR
7. Indiana State Preservation Office File

1. RM 763.5
2. Town of Enterprise
3. Possible historic archaeological site. In 1852 the town of Enterprise was laid out on this site. Presently, there are only a few houses left in what was once a fairly flourishing area.
4. 300 feet
5. 375 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 765.7
2. French Island City
3. Possible historic archaeological site. French Island City, once called Taylorsport, was platted in 1858. It served as a boat ramp for the Boonville Boat Club. Today, nothing remains of French Island City. The nearby French Islands have always created a hazardous navigation area. For example the steamboat Chickesaw wrecked on one of the islands in 1852.
4. 200 feet
5. 377 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. ESR of the Newburgh Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Warrick County

1. RM 775
2. Town of Darlington, Four miles above Newburgh.
3. Potential historic archaeological site. Will Fortune, in his book Warrick and Its Prominent People, states that "in 1814, the Warrick County seat was moved from Evansville to Darlington, a site four miles above Newburgh and less than one mile from the Ohio." In 1816, Darlington was officially platted. It was envisioned as a 'town of great promise.' One of the first churches in the county was located there. In 1815, a courthouse was built in the center of town. However, in 1818, the seat of justice moved to Boonville by enactment of the state legislature. Those people living in Darlington were granted lots in Boonville. The town soon disappeared. Fortune reports "now it's a farm, all evidence of a town having passed away."
4. Less than one mile
5. 370 feet a.s.l.
6. ID
7. Will Fortune (1881:35,36)

1. RM 777.2
2. The Old Stone house (Gaines-Hardy*Roberts House), 1.4 miles East of Newburgh on In. Highway 662.
3. 1834. Federal Style. This structure is a masterpiece of pioneer dwellings in a design and construction. Built of stone and standing on a bluff overlooking the Ohio River, the house has five instead of three windows in the front. Owner-Thomas Morton
4. 500 feet*
5. 470 feet a.s.l.
6. On NR
7. InPS, p. 164; HABS; Peat, plate 16; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 775-776.5
2. Historic buildings, Newburgh, various locations.
3. Several fine examples of nineteeth century federalist and Italianate architecture styles still remain standing in Newburgh. Selected structures include the Old Exchange Motel (former Civil War hospital), the Watten Home (1855), the Hopkins Iglehart Home (1869), the McCormick Calhoun home (c 1870), the Pepsfiller-Orr Home, the Garwood-Finke home, the Town Hall (1853) all on State near Main Street; the Ralish McKinney Home (c 1840), the Cutledge House (c 1845), the Noel Morris Home (1855), the Tullman Marweg Home, and the Thompson Weinbrenner Home (1845), all on Jennings Street; the Wake Robin Home (c 1840) on Main Steeet; the old Traction Station depot, the Masonic Temple, the Mozart Hall Riverview Inn, and the Norwood Cox Home (1[illegible] built by a steamboat captain, all on 261; the Lauvre [illegible] on Jefferson and the Brenner Home (1845).

4. 100 feet - 300 feet
5. 378-450 feet a.s.l.
6. PE (assorted)
7. ESR of the Uniontown Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 778
2. Weis House, Newburgh
3. 1839. Federal Style. This is the oldest brick house in Newburgh.
4. ?
5. 390 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 164

1. RM 778
2. Thomas Bethell House, Newburgh
3. Information not available
4. ?
5. 390 feet a.s.l.*
6. PE

Vanderburgh County

1. RM 791-792
2. Riverside Historic District
3. This District is representative of many ecclesiastical and domestic architectural styles which were in vogue from 1850 to 1920. Some of the structures are residential; others house law firms and commercial interests. At least nineteen structures in the area have been cited as having historical and/or architectural significance. In May, 1976, the Department of the Interior declared the district eligible for the National Register.
4. From edge of River
5. 373 feet a.s.l.
6. E
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 791.7
2. Gillett-Newman House, Evansville, 706 SE First Street.
3. 1860. French Mansard. This structure is a good example of the Franco-American style, combining stateliness and vigor without being overly opulent. The iron two story porch on the front is exceptional, similar to the galleries on buildings in New Orleans. Owner - Alan Newman
4. 1500 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. Within Riverside District
7. IHPS, p. 160; Peat, plate 146

1. RM 791.7
2. Sonntag-Bayard House, Evansville, 726 SE First Street.
3. Italianate, Tuscan Villa. The unbalanced or nonsymmetrical massing of this structure conveys a mood similar to the feeling evoked by many Italian Villas of the Middle Ages. The tower of this house protrudes from the building rather than receding within the mass. Owner - Frederick L. Kiechle
4. 1500 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. E, within Riverside District
7. IHPS, p. 161.

1. RM 791.8
2. Hooker-Ensle-Pierce House, Evansville.
3. 1839. Dog Trot Style. This vernacular style structure is formed from two log cabins with a breezeway addition. Levi Hooker, a local Justice of the Peace, was the designer and builder.
4. 2800 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. SSE
7. Indiana Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 791.9
2. Maier-Pollard House, Evansville, 707 S. Sixth Street.
3. 1873. This structure is built of brick with a carriage house addition. Built by Judge Peter Augustus Maier, it has been lived in for more than a century by the Maier family. Peter Maier was the publisher of the Evansville Democrat and the First Superior Court Judge in the Vanderburgh County Courthouse.
4. 2900 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. E
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 791.9
2. Viele-Koch House, Evansville, 400 SE Riverside Drive.
3. 1855. Greek Revival. This structure was the home of Charles Viele, President of the National City Bank and the Evansville Cotton Mill.
4. 500 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. HABS; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.0
2. Thomas Garvin House, Evansville, 214 SE First Street.
3. 1858. Temple Type Greek Revival. This traditional town house has a corner door and lateral hall. Window and door frames are made of cast iron, as are the Regency balconies. These features are reminiscent of Gulf Coast architecture.
4. 700 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 161.

1. RM 792.0
2. John Reitz House, Evansville, 224 SE First Street.
3. 1872. Franco-American. Brick, three stories, L shaped, mansard roof with gabled dormers and cast iron cresting; dark wood quoins, bracketing and window frames. Home of John Reitz, leading philanthropist. Privately owned.
4. 700 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. Indiana Historic Preservation Office File; Peat, plate 153.

1. RM 792.0
2. Nisbet-Koch House, Evansville, 310 SE First Street.
3. 1875. French Mansard. This house illustrates the Franco-American influence of the American Centennial Era. Its rather pretentious tower adds to the general pomp and ostentation. Owner-Louis Koch.
4. 600 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR, Within Riverside District
7. IHPS, p. 160; Peat, plate 157

1. RM 792.2
2. Former Vanderburgh County Sheriff's Residence,Evansville, Fourth Street, between Vine and Court Street.
3. 1891. Romantic Eclectic. This L-shaped, two and a half story stone structure has a gabled roof section, a balustraded porch with Tudor arches, and a central circular four story tower. The Vanderburgh County Sherrif lived here until 1969. Owned by Vanderburgh County. Not accessible to the public.
4. 1500 feet.
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 160; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.2
2. Federal Post Office and Customs House, Evansville, 100 Block, NW Second Street.
3. 1876. Victorian or Ruskinian Gothic. Alfred B. Mullett was the architect of this two and a half story, limestone, T-shaped structure. It is presently federally owned by the General Services Administration.
4. 900 feet
5. 379 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 160; Indiana State Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.3
2. Central High School, Evansville, Seventh and Vine Street.
3. 1868. Gothic Revival. This is one of the oldest surviving high school buildings in Indiana.
4. 3000 feet
5. 400 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 160

1. RM 792.3
2. Old Vanderburgh County Courthouse, Evansville, Entire block, Vine, Fourth, Court, and Fifth.
3. 1888. Second Empire. Built by Henry Walters, this structure is the largest and finest expression of the Second Empire style in Indiana. With its outstanding detailing, it is quite plastic in form. The Conrad Baker Foundation is presently

housed there.
4. 2000 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 160; Indiana State Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.4
2. Willard Library, Evansville, 21 First Avenue.
3. 1877-1884. Ruskinian Gothic. Begun in 1877 by the Boyd and Brickley Company, this structure was redesigned and completed in 1884 by Reid Brothers. Land and money were provided to build the brick and wooden structure by Willard Carpenter, an Evansville business leader and philanthropist. It is two stories high with a full basement. Privately owned.
4. 2700 feet
5. 390 feet a.s.l.
6. NR
7. IHPS, p. 161; HABS; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.4
2. Willard-Carpenter House, Evansville, 405 Carpenter Street.
3. 1848. Greek Revival. The facade and interior floor plan of this structure are classically balanced. Greek motifs include dentril mouldings beneath a shallow cornice, a projected portico with square Doric columns, and a richly carved entablature. The doorway is an American adaptation of the ancient Greek door opening. Owner-WTVW, Evansville TV, Inc.
4. 1500 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. IHPS, p. 161; HABS; Peat, plate 68; Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.5
2. Reis House, Evansville, 704 First Avenue.
3. 1872, French Mansard. This house reflects the Franco-American style of the period. Its projecting central unit or pavillion adds richness to the formal facade. Owner - St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church.
4. 4500 feet
5. 390 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 160; Peat, Plate 152.

1. RM 792.5
2. William Heilman House, Evansville, 611 First Avenue.
3. 1869. Italianate, Neo-Renaissance.
4. 4000 feet
5. 390 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 161; HABS

1. RM 792.6
2. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Station, Evansville, 300 Fulton Street.
3. 1902. Romanesque Revival built with chateauesque rock faced limestone.
4. 500 feet
5. 390 feet a.s.l.
6. NNR
7. Indiana State Historic Preservation Office File.

1. RM 792.7 (for basin)
2. Wabash and Erie Canal, Evansville and Vicinity, Evansville to Fort Wayne.
3. Information not available.
4. 1000 feet.
5. 370 feet a.s.l.
6. PE Advisory list to the National Register, 1969.
7. National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings for Historic Significance.

Posey County

1. RM 829.2
2. Posey County Courthouse, Mount Vernon
3. ?
4. 700 feet
5. 390 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. IHPS, p. 40.

1. RM 829.5
2. Riverside Hotel, Mount Vernon, West Water Street.
3. This early nineteenth century building was built originally as a residence in 1828. The small brick building next to it was built even earlier, and is probably the oldest building still standing in Mount Vernon.
4. 100 feet
5. 380 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Uniontown Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 829
2. Robinhill, Mount Vernon
3. This elegant old home was built in the Classic style in 1837.
4. ?
5. Approximately 400 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Uniontown Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1. RM 828-829.5
2. Other architectural examples, Mount Vernon.
3. In addition to the other structures described in Mount Vernon are the small two story Greek Revival home at 318 Walnut Street, and St. John's Episcopal Church at East Sixth and Mulberry Streets (in the Gothic Revival Style).
4. ?
5. Approximately 400 feet a.s.l.
6. PE
7. ESR of the Uniontown Pool, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

SUMMARY

The historic sites literature search has identified 109 structures, sites, and districts within the project area which are of historic or historic archaeological significance. Of the historic structures, sixty seem to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Twenty four other structures have already been placed on or nominated to the National Register. One building has been declared eligible for the National Register by the Department of Interior. Many architectural styles are represented by these structures including Franco-American (6), Victorian (1), Federal (12), Classic Revival (18), Gothic (5), Italianate (10), Ornate Dependancy (1), Bracketed Octagon (1), Vernacular (1), and Romantic Revival (2). For the remaining twenty structures within the survey area, stylistic information was unavailable.

Along with the historic structures, four National Register Districts were located. Three of these districts are presently in the nomination process. One of them has been declared eligible by the Department of Interior. The Madison District is the only one presently on the National Register.

Twelve potential historic archaeological sites have also been identified from the county histories. None have been examined.

Finally, seven other sites of historic interest complete the listing of known sites. A summary table of sites and National Register status is included (Table 1).

SUMMARY

	ID	PE	NNR	E	NR	Total
Historic Structures	1	60	8	1	16	86
National Register Districts	0		2	1	1	4
Potential Historic Archaeological Sites	10	2				12
Other Historic Sites	6	1				7
Total	17	63	10	2	17	109

Table 1. Historic Sites and National Register Status (ID-insufficient data; PE-potentially eligible; NNR-Nominated to the National Register; E-eligible for the National Register; NR-listed on the National Register).

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PART III: PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Goals and Methods

The goal of the cultural resources assessment of recorded prehistoric resources contained in archaeological sites was to gather and systematically organize data relating to site location, size, elevation, soil type, topography, cultural and temporal affiliation, and type of site. The study area includes all locations within the floodplain, terraces, and bluff margins of the Ohio River Valley in Indiana as well as floodplain situations in tributary streams and drainways which are affected by flooding of the Ohio River. Although some of these areas lie at elevations above normal high water and are not affected by river erosion, construction projects by both private concerns and state and federal agencies are presently affecting, and in the future will be affecting, these resources. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permit procedures may be relevant to construction in some of these areas and, therefore, resource data from higher elevations have been included. The addition of these data further facilitates the interpretations which can be made of cultural distributions, as distributions drawn from the limited number of recorded sites in the lower elevations may be fallacious.

In order to accomplish data recording and listing, relevant information from the Indiana University Archaeological Survey

files was recorded by code for each site in the study area in the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology's computerized data bank system (DIGS). Additional information such as who reported or surveyed the site, site conditions during survey, and artifactial material observed or collected from the site were also recorded in the system.

Of special importance is the coding of the kinds and numbers of artifactual materials as these data form the basis for determining site cultural affiliations. The DIGS data bank system was questioned through a simplified computerized query system, or ORACLE, which compiled the data for the site listings presented in Appendix B of this report. Listings for National Register status and tested and excavated sites are included in the summary to Part III.

Limitations and Quality of the Data

Prehistoric site data have been collected in a relatively systematic manner in Indiana since the 1930's. However, many improvements in mapping, recording, and survey research design in the last 40 years have greatly increased accuracy of site locations, their cultural affiliations, and other data. It is hardly necessary to point out that much of the early recorded data are not comparable with that collected in recent years.

Of special importance to data quality is the type of archaeological survey or reconnaissance in the study area. Prior to recent years all surveys could be called "general" or non-systematic, their purpose being to find prehistoric sites and collect data on cultural

affiliation. Within the study area most of these surveys have been funded by the Indiana Historical Society and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory. With the advent of cultural resource management and archaeological research based on survey data, "intensive" or systematic surveys have been undertaken to assess the probable presence and absence of prehistoric sites in certain locations. Within the study area, all intensive surveys have occured in response to federally permitted projects where construction activity is proposed or imminent. The locations of intensive surveys in the study area are presented in Table 2 and it can be easily noted that together they comprise a minute and very likely unrepresentative sample of the numbers and kinds of prehistoric sites. Since intensive and systematically gathered samples must form the basis for models of prehistoric settlements, data samples from general surveys can only be used for examining the broader distributional patterns of kinds and types of prehistoric settlements.

One result of the few intensive surveys, some of which have been followed by test excavation, is the clear fact that buried beneath surface of the Ohio Valley floodplain, sometimes by many feet of alluvial deposits, a number of archaeological sites occur. Their occurrence from Dearborn County to Warrick County, or from River Mile 489.0 to 845.5, in the few locations where a systematic search has been undertaken, points to a clear picture of buried sites which probably exist in portions of the flood plain throughout

the study area and beyond. It is obvious that models of prehistoric human subsistence and settlement would be difficult to propose when one habitation area, the floodplain, is generally obscured from the data sample. Since buried sites contain data which have not been disturbed by agricultural practices, their cultural contexts are likely to be significant. The banks of the Ohio River which contain these sites are now eroding at a rapid rate in many locations; these areas are of critical concern for cultural resources.

National Register Status	River Mile	Topographic Features Surveyed
potential	515.5-516.5	river bank*, floodplain, talus slope, terrace, uplands
recommended Je 119-120	570.7-571.5	river bank, floodplain**, talus slope, uplands
potential	576.1-576.8	river bank*, floodplain, talus slope terrace
eligible district Clark Maritime	597.0-597.7	river bank*, floodplain**, talus slope, terrace, uplands
potential	743.5-745.5	river bank*, floodplain, terrace, uplands

Table 2. Locations of Intensive Surveys (*indicates buried sites observed; ** indicates buried sites confirmed by test excavations).

PREHISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY AND CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A broad outline of the prehistory of the Midwestern United States in general and the state of Indiana in particular has been summarized by Willey (1966), Kellar (1973), Swartz (1973) and others. Kellar's (1973) scheme can be best applied to the study area, as it emphasizes the major cultural continuities and is not merely a historical framework for an artificially defined area of the Eastern Woodlands. In this scheme, the archaeological record of mans 12,000 year prehistory can be divided into four traditions: Paleo Indian (10,500-7,500 B.C.), Archaic (8,000-1,500 B.C.) Woodland (1,500 B.C.-A.D. 1,000) and Mississippian (A.D. 1,000-1,700), which have primarily temporal subdivisions. Subsequent to Kellar's work, and for the purposes of encoding archaeological site data into a computerized storage and retrieval system (DIGS), the Glenn A. Black Laboratory has recently developed a chronological and cultural classification which divides these traditions into 12 cultural periods.

Each period has been subdivided into one or more units, based on previously recognized styles of projectile point (or hafted knife) and/or pottery manufacture. For all periods, these units are not cultural phases or 'cultures' in the true sense of the word, as it is only in the later prehistoric periods that temporally and spatially discrete archaeological units have been defined or proposed.

Futhermore, it is only in these later periods that excavated sites in the study area permit some generalization concerning prehistoric subsistence-settlement patterns and other cultural practices. For the Paleo-Indian Tradition and most of the Archaic Tradition such generalizations must be drawn from sites distant to the Ohio Valley. Finally, it has been necessary to use recognized artifact styles or types (some of which are related or equivalent types) which have been defined in locations throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Again, lack of a series of regionally defined cultural continua has made it necessary to refer to non-local archaeological data.

A brief summary of the prehistoric cultural periods of the Ohio Valley in Indiana follows. In addition, diagnostic artifact types for proposed units are listed as well as other types which would characterize indeterminent or undefined units of each period. Using both unit-specific and period-specific criteria for "cultural/chronological" identification maximizes the utility of broken or poorly described artifacts which are difficult to place in defined types and even defined types which are not specific to one unit. It should be pointed out that artifacts characteristic of more than one tradition or period are not included (such as scrapers, choppers, axes, celts, bannerstones, certain point types, etc.) in the Glenn Black Laboratory scheme, but the information they could yield can be accessed through other modes of the DIGS system.

Paleo-Indian Tradition

Early Paleo-Indian Period (10,500-8,500 B.C.).

Coinciding with the terminal stages of the Pleistocene, the initial documented occupation of the study area is known primarily from surface finds of fluted projectile points (Dorwin 1966). The presumed cultural pattern during this time, and probably the Late Paleo-Indian period, is characterized by low population densities in a tundra or spruce-parkland environment, subsistence orientation toward the hunting of large, now-extinct mammals, and a highly mobile settlement pattern. Other than bluff tops along the Ohio Valley in Indiana, Seeman (1975) reports that Paleo-Indian points in one Ohio Valley county are restricted to the high terraces. In non-local contexts, knives, choppers, and scrapers augment spear points and characterize a tool kit for killing and processing animal food products. Two units, "Clovis" and "Cumberland" are suggested which may have temporal and/or spatial validity, with Cumberland being a manifestation of the southeastern United States and Clovis being a more northerly manifestation of possibly longer duration.

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:
Indeterminate or other large fluted points

Clovis

Clovis points (Wormington 1957:263)

Cumberland

Cumberland (Lewis 1954:7)

Late Paleo-Indian Period (8,500-7,500 B.C.)

Modification of the Early Paleo-Indian tool kit can be seen

in changes in the manufacture of spear points. Smaller points with shorter flutes or the absence of fluting characterize a number of point styles, which in turn may characterize a number of local developments. Proposed phases and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Short fluted points

Unspecified type Lanceolate points

"Dalton-Quad"

Dalton points (Chapman 1948:138)

Meserve points (Bell and Hall 1953)

Greenbrier points (Lewis and Kneberg 1958)

Hardaway points (Cambron and Hulse 1969:62)

Quad points (Lewis 1960:54)

Colbert points (DeJarnette, et.al. 1962:51)

Beaver Lake points (DeJarnette, et.al. 1962)

"Scottsbluff-Eden"

Scottsbluff points (Bell 1958:86)

Eden points (Perino 1971:30)

Stringtown (Converse 1973:13)

"Lanceolate-Plano"

Plainview points (Bell 1958:74)

Angostura points (Suhm, Krieger, and Jelks 1954:402)

Agate Basin points (Wormington 1957:141)

Milnesand points (Bell 1958:54)

Midland points (Wormington 1957:41-2)

'Hi-Lo' points (Fitting 1968:37)

Archaic Tradition

Early Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 B.C.)

A noticeable change in man's subsistence-settlement patterns occurs during this period and represents an adaptation to a non-glacial environment. Excavations at probably seasonally occupied sites in the upper Ohio Valley (Broyles 1971), the Southeast (Lewis and Lewis 1961; DeJarnette, et.al. 1962; Chapman 1973, 1975, 1976), and the Midwest (Logan 1952; Fowler 1959, Ahler 1971; Klippel 1971; Cook n.d.) provide information which can be generalized for the study area. Following the extinction or expiration of large herd animals, subsistence resources of the deciduous forest such as deer, small mammals, fish and wild plants were exploited. Populations appear to have been substantially larger than the preceeding period and groups of hunters/collectors less mobile (Shane and Murphy 1967; Seeman 1975).

In the Ohio Valley proper, Seeman (1975) has observed that Early Archaic sites occur only on terraces and elevations above the river's floodplain and that Early Archaic points are found to have been washed out of the floodplain deposits. Recent test excavations near Louisville, Kentucky have confirmed the presence of sites of this period in the Lower Ohio Valley which are now buried under several meters of alluvium (Dragoo and Dobbs 1975).

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Beveled blade points

Hardin points (Scully 1951:2; Munson 1967)

Charleston corner-notched points (Broyles 1971:56-7)

"Kessel"

Kessel points (Broyles 1966:18)

Graham Cave points (Scully 1951:8)

Big Sandy I points (Cambron and Hulse 1964:A10)

"Palmer/Kirk"

Kirk corner-notched points (Coe 1974:69-70

Kirk serrated points (Coe 1964:70)

Kirk stemmed points (Broyles 1971:67)

Pine Tree points (Cambron 1957)

Cypress Creek points (Lewis and Lewis 1961:37-40)

Barbee points (Winters 1967:19)

Decatur points (Cambron 1957:17)

Stilwel points (Perino 1970:120-121)

Palmer points (Coe 1964:Figure 9)

Amos points (Broyles 1971:55)

"Thebes/Lost Lake"

Thebes points (Perino 1971:96)

St. Charles points (Luchterhand 1970)

Lost Lake points (DeJarnette, et.al. 1962)

"MacCorckle/St. Albans"

MacCorckle points (Broyles 1966:23)

Rice Lobed points (Bray 1956)

St. Albans points (Broyles 1966:23-25)

"Kanawha/LeCroy"

Kanawha points (Broyles 1966:27)

LeCroy points (Kneberg and Lewis 1955:79-81)

Fox Valley points (Munson and Downs 1966)

Middle Archaic Period (6,000-3,500 B.C.)

This period is marked by the culmination of the climatic maximum or altithermal around 5,000 B.C. A number of regional developments occur which in terms of subsistence-settlement patterns are clearly adapted to harvesting food products in a deciduous forest-riverine environment (deer and small mammals, fish, shell fish, turtles, waterfowl, and wild plant foods). It is impossible to segregate or draw a line between those cultures which have been classed as Middle Archaic and the preceeding Early Archaic and subsequent Late Archaic cultures in terms of subsistence-settlement patterns and other cultural practices. Rather, the Middle Archaic cultures are one portion of a continuum, which clearly extends into the Woodland tradition. Middle Archaic sites of variable size and intensity of habitation are known, with some sites clearly the loci of shell fish processing and probably seasonal population nucleation. Also occuring are rockshelter

occupations as well as small or very temporary habitations which may represent only the interval of a few hours during which animal products were processed, tools resharpened, or chert worked into tool blanks or finished forms. At present there is little knowledge of regional expressions of this time period in the study area.

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

"Stanley"

Stanley points (DeJarnette, et.al. 1962:67)

"Faulkner-Raddatz"

Faulkner points (Winters 1967:19)

Raddatz points (Wittry 1959:33)

Big Sandy II points (Cambron and Hulse 1964:A11)

"Tablerock"

Table Rock points (Bray 1956:127)

Bottleneck points

Late Archaic Period (3,500-1,500 B.C.)

The changes in subsistence-settlement which developed during the Middle Archaic are clearly evident in this better known period. Excavations from a number of sites in the Green River (Webb 1946, 1950a, 1950b), Wabash River (Winters 1969), and Ohio River valleys (Vickery 1976) clearly document a "harvesting" economy (Winters 1974) with a seasonal round of hunting activities (Cook 1976). The importance of nuts and other plant foods is evident in anvil or "nutting" stones, pestles, and mortars;

cultivated plant foods, but not maize, are known for the first time (Watson, et.al. 1969). Non-utilitarian objects in the form of large spear points, a number of bannerstone styles, and stone, bone, and shell ornaments are found with human burials in settlements or shell mounds. Dog ceremonialism is evident as is a network of trade in marine shell, copper, and high quality chert or finished chert artifacts from the Harrison County, Indiana area of the Ohio Valley (Seeman 1975). Sites of various sizes and probably different functions occur in rockshelters, along small and large stream valleys and on the terraces and floodplain ridges of the Ohio; they also occur in buried alluvial deposits of the Ohio Valley (Richardson 1977). Two proposed units may be spatially discrete in the study area; the Maple Creek manifestation (Vickery 1976) may be confined to the area from the Falls of the Ohio to southwestern Ohio, while the Green River manifestation occurs from the Norman Uplands to the Wabash Lowlands. The 'Riverton Culture' (Winters 1969) is known sporadically throughout the study area and the terminal Late Archaic distribution is presently unknown.

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Brewerton corner-notched points (Ritchie, 1961:16)

Saratoga cluster points (Winters 1967:19, 25)

'Ferry' points (Fowler 1959:66-69)

"Green River"

Salt River points (Donald Janzen: personal comm.)

Matanza points (Munson 1966:153-154)

Karnak/Harrodsburg points (Winters 1967:19, 25 and undefined)

Benton points (Kneberg 1956:25-26)

"Maple Creek"

Brewerton side-notched points (Ritchie 1961:7-19; Vickery 1976)

McWinney points (Vickery 1972)

"Riverton"

Merom points (Winters 1969:151-152)

Tremble points (Winters 1969:152-154)

"Terminal Archaic"

Buck Creek points (Seeman 1975:106-108)

Motley (Cambron and Hulse 1969:39)

Turkey Tail points (Didier 1967:73; Scully 1951:11)

Woodland Tradition

Early Woodland Period (1,500-500 B.C.)

The beginning of the Woodland Tradition is marked by the appearance of pottery, or ceramic containers, which in the initial period appears to have had little affect on the Late Archaic pattern of subsistence and settlement in at least certain areas of the Midwest (Munson n.d.), except for a decrease in emphasis on shell fish as a food resource. Thick cordmarked pottery in forms similar to modern-day "flower pots" has been found in the upper levels of shell mounds, although their association with the debris of shell fish

harvesting may be fortuitous (Kellar 1973). One site, Yankeetown, has produced evidence of hearths and nutshells in deeply buried floodplain deposits (Dorwin and Kellar 1968) and gourd, squash, pumkin, and sunflower are cultivated species (Yarnell 1964) known from other sites.

In southeastern Indiana, the earliest complex burial mounds occur along bluff tops and upland ridges, in the 'Adena culture' of this period, the larger mounds having inclusions of log-tombs for single and multiple human burials and successive building phases to construct conical mounds of earth or earth and stone. Cremation and non=tomb inhumation were also practiced. A variety of artifacts are included in burials, such as copper beads, bracelets, gorgets and other ornaments as well as Adena and related projectile points. Unfortunately, it has been concluded that few of these items, out of context, serve to distinguish Adena from other preceding succeeding and contemporaneous cultures (Swartz, ed. 1970). Little is known of the settlements of this period, although with many years of interest in mound excavations circular structures of wooden post frame construction, the larger of which could have served a number of families, have been found under mound contexts and clustered in small villages (Potter 1970).

Proposed phases and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Thick, coarsely tempered pottery with interior and exterior fabric in impressions or cordmarking

"Adena"

Adena plain pottery and related types (Griffin 1945)

Cressap and Robbins points (Dragoo 1963)

Adena Cache blades (Dragoo 1963)

"Early Crab Orchard"

Sugar Hill cordmarked pottery (Maxwell 1951:273-274)

Crab Orchard series pottery without nodes (Maxwell 1951:274-278; Winters 1967:44)

"Marion/Fayette"

Marion Thick pottery (Griffin 1952a:97)

Fayette Thick pottery (Griffin 1952a: 93-129)

Kramer points (Munson 1966:111-112)

Middle Woodland Period (500 B.C.-A.D. 500)

A cultural "florescence" is seen in this period, where a number of regional variants are expressed in the Ohio Valley. Complex ceremonialism is seen in mound and other earthwork construction and the occurrence of status burials. Local cultures are linked through the operation of complex exchange networks distributing exotic raw materials and finely made artifacts, known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Caldwell 1958; Struever and Houart 1972; Seeman 1977). Population in some cultures is nucleated at least seasonally into large villages; presumably houses occur. Settlement systems appear to be based on riverine-forest harvesting economics with the addition of maize and earlier cultigens.

However, maize cultivation does not seem to contribute substantially to the diet or to settlement choices. Three recognized and one undefined regional manifestations occur in the study area. Crab Orchard and Mann complex manifestations occur in the Wabash Lowlands, Scioto manifestations occur in the southeastern corner of the state, and an undefined Middle Woodland complex occurs in the Falls of the Ohio region.

Proposed phases and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Lamellar blades and cores

Ovate cache blades

Snyders points (Scully 1951:12)

Affinis Snyders points (Winters 1967:44)

Southeastern and Hopewellian series pottery (Prufer 1965: 24-32; 1968:7-15)

"Mann"

Mann series complicated stamp (Rein 1974)

Mann series pottery (undefined)

"Crab Orchard"

Crab Orchard series pottery with nodes (Maxwell 1951: 274-278)

"Scioto"

Scioto series pottery (Prufer 1965:19-24)

Terminal Middle Woodland Period (A.D. 300-650)

Recognizable in the Wabash Lowlands is a culture which appears to bridge the Middle and Late Woodland periods and which is difficult

to segregate into smaller chronological units; Allison-LaMotte (Winters 1967:47-60; Pace 1973). Circular houses arranged around an "open" plaza area may be characteristic and there is evidence of limited trade for exotic raw materials. Other essentially unknown regional expressions during this transitional period occur in the southeastern part of the state and are termed Newtown. Stone mounds construction may occur (Black 1934:171-260).

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Lowe points (Winters 1967:90-92)

Chesser points (Prufer 1967:21)

Bakers Creek (DeJarnette, et.al. 1926:8)

"Allison-LaMotte"

Allison-LaMotte pottery series (Winters 1967:47-60, 89; Tomak 1970: 134-141; Pace 1973:10-21)

"Newtown"

Newtown pottery series (Oehler 1950:5-6; Griffin 1952: 14-23; Kellar 1960:423; Reidhead and Limp 1974:13)

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 600-1,000)

This period is generally marked by a decrease in mound ceremonialism and the finely made artifacts which characterize the Middle Woodland period throughout the Midwest. A number of regional expressions can be identified which for the first time appear to be based on intensive maize cultivation, although hunting and collecting of wild plants were important subsistence activities. In the study area virtually nothing is known of the local Late Woodland expressions. However, the Albee culture (MacClean 1931) may extend to the Ohio Valley

and an unnamed regional expression in the southeastern part of the state (Reidhead and Limp 1974). Small, notched projectile points, which are arrow points for the first time, and thin, well-made and essentially undecorated grit-tempered cord-marked pottery vessels are typical.

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Thin cord-marked grit-tempered pottery similar to Miami series (Prufer 1969:7, Reidhead and Limp 1974:13-15)

Jacks Reef points (Ritchie 1961:26)

Un-notched pentagonal points (undefined)

"Albee"

Albee series pottery (MacClean 1931:89-176; Winters 1967:60-69, 88; Tomak 1970:170-174)

Late Woodland/Mississippian transitional period (ca. A.D. 900-1050)

Two easily identifiable and probably other as yet undefined regional cultures occur in Indiana during this interval, but only one has been defined in the Ohio Valley: Yankeetown phase. This phase, including the related Duffy complex, has a subsistence-settlement pattern based on maize agriculture; large villages are not known and population does not appear to be nucleated. Platform or truncated pyramidal mounds are not known. Both Woodland and Mississippian vessel shapes, distinctive but non-Mississippian pottery decoration, triangular arrow points, pottery discs and trowels, and stone discoidals and hoes occur (Glassingham 1953; Derwin and

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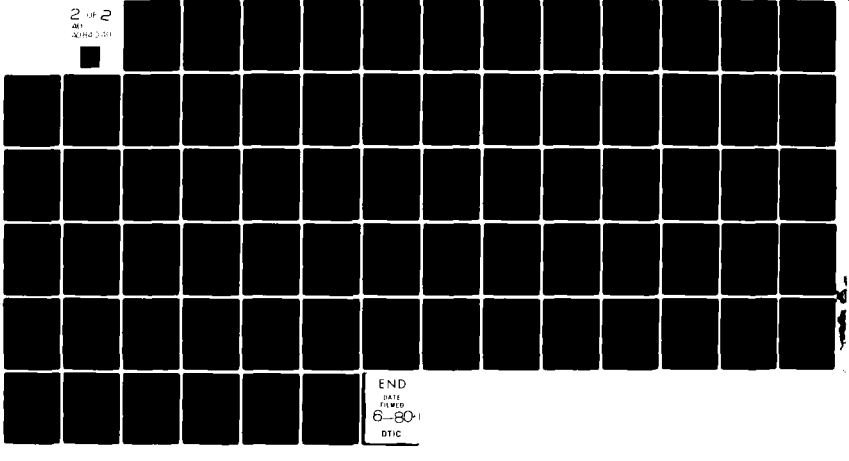

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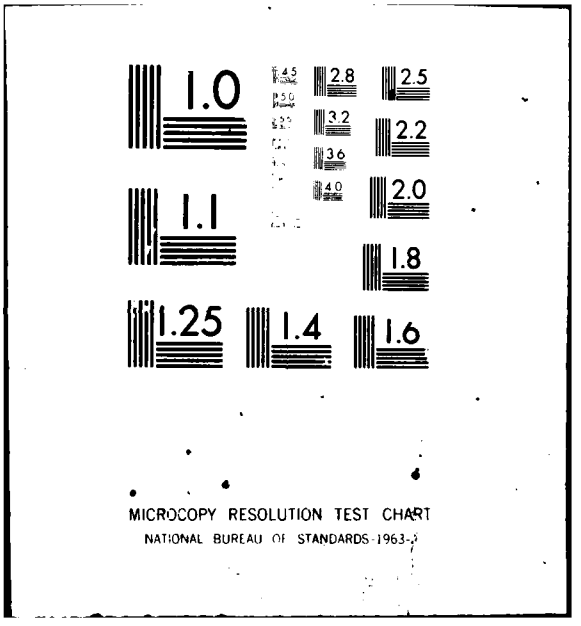
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Kellar 1968; Winters 1967). This culture is restricted to the Wabash Lowlands, although interaction is evidenced by occasional pieces of the characteristic pottery occurring with other groups in the central Wabash Valley, Upper Green River Valley, and as far west as the Mississippi Valley (Green and Munson: n.d.)

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other:

Madison points (Scully 1951:14)

"Yankeetown Phase"

Yankeetown Series pottery and Duffy series pottery (Blasingham 1953; Dorwin and Kellar 1968; Winters 1967:69-71)

Mississippian Tradition

Throughout the Midwest and Indiana the Mississippian tradition is characterized by the use of shell temper for pottery manufacture, pottery decorations which are more elaborate than those which were used in the Late Woodland period, and the use of rectangular houses and triangular arrow points. Two contemporaneous divisions of this tradition occur: Middle Mississippian and Upper Mississippian.

In the central Ohio Valley and the southwestern corner of Indiana, the Mississippian tradition is termed Middle Mississippian and, like the cultural developments which occurred earlier in the Mississippi Valley, it saw the development of planned town life.

Populations were socially stratified and nucleated into large villages; fortifications were built, and flat-topped mounds were constructed on which political/ceremonial structures were placed (Black 1967; Honerkamp 1975; Green and Munson: n.d.). Subsistence was based on maize, bean, squash agriculture and the hunting and collecting of wild food products. While large planned villages are characteristic, small villages, farmsteads, and camps occurred (Green and Munson: n.d.)

In the southeastern corner of Indiana and the northern three-fourths of the state, Mississippian Tradition cultures are termed Upper Mississippian. These cultures are Mississippian only in attenuated form, lacking flat-topped mound-plaza arrangements and evidence of complex social stratification. They are best described as modifications of the earlier Late Woodland cultures, with probably some population nucleation.

Middle Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1700)

Two Middle Mississippian phases have been defined for the southwestern corner of Indiana and are restricted to the Wabash Lowlands: Angel Phase (Black 1967, Honerkamp 1975) and Caborn-Welborn Phase (Munson and Green 1973).

The two are distinguished primarily in terms of their settlement patterns and pottery decoration. Their spatial and temporal distributions overlap in part, although Caborn-Welborn certainly lasts to the Early historic period while Angel clearly does not (Green and Munson n.d.). A third but undefined phase

occurs in the Falls of the Ohio area (Janzen 1971). All phases are known to have or reportedly had one or more sites with flat-topped mounds.

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Shell tempered pottery with Middle Mississippian vessel shapes

"Angel Phase"

Angel effigy bowls, incised plates, and negative painted decoration (Kellar 1967)

"Caborn-Welborn Phase"

Caborn-Welborn decorated pottery and Lower Mississippi pottery types (Green and Munson: n.d.)

Upper Mississippian (A.D. 1000-1700)

In the Ohio Valley in Indiana, the Upper Mississippian manifestation is known only from the southeastern portion of the state and has been termed the Fort Ancient Aspect (Griffin 1943). This manifestation, which is better known from adjacent portions of Ohio and Kentucky, appears to have an early but little known component (Reidhead and Limp 1974:15-17), as well as a number of characteristic Madisonville focus sites (Griffin 1943).

Proposed units and diagnostic artifacts are:

Indeterminate or other

Shell tempered pottery in the Dearborn Uplands

"Madisonville"

Madisonville Focus pottery series (Griffin 1943:345-350).

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LISTINGS

Format

Information on known archaeological sites recorded in the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology files, Indiana University, are presented in the listings which are included as Appendix B. Site information is presented according to the following format and codes:

Site Number, State 12, Indiana University County Records

County

D	Dearborn
Sw	Switzerland
Je	Jefferson
Cl	Clark
Fl	Floyd
Hr	Harrison
Cr	Crawford
Pe	Perry
Sp	Spencer
W	Warrick
Vg	Vanderburgh
Po	Posey

River Mile
Ohio River Mile to the nearest .5 mi.

Meters from Bank
Distance from nearest Ohio River bank

Universal Transverse Mercator Location Zone

Universal Transverse Mercator Location Northing, to the nearest 1000 m.

Universal Transverse Mercator Location Easting, to the nearest 1000 m.

Size
100 ft. square units

Elevation
Above mean sea level (ft.)

Topographic Location

Upland Features

300 Upland Flats
510 Top of Bluff "linear"
500 Bluff top ridge spur
320 Watershed Knob
330 Watershed saddle
340 Watershed ridge crest
530 Bluff top head at gully
220 Low Terminal ridge spur
230 Hillside
210 Talus
200 Bluff base
151 Upland remnant on T-1
152 Upland remnant on T-2
153 Upland remnant on T-3

Riverine Features

061 Riverbank/buried
060 Floodplain flats
045 Terrace remnant on floodplain
010 Natural levee
040 Floodplain ridge
101 T-1 margin
111 T-1 flats
102 T-2 margin
112 T-2 flats
103 T-3 margin
113 T-3 flats

Lacustrine Plain Features

620 Lacustrine plain

Soil Type
Purdue University Soil Classification for soil underlying site

3 Wakeland-Stendal-Haymond-Bartle
4 Genessee-Shoals-Eel
5 Haymond-Nolin-Petrolia
7 Huntington-Wheeling-Markland
8 Huntington-Lindside
9 Haymond-Wakeland
19 Fox-Nineven-Ockley
31 McGary
43 Patton-Henshaw
50 Vincennes-Zipp-Ross
56 Weinbach-Sciotoville
57 Weinbach-Wheeling
72 Reesville-Ragsdale
91 Avonburg-Clermont
93 Cincinnati-Rossmayne-Hickory
98 Crider-Hagstown-Frederick
99 Crider-Frederick
100 Corydon-Weikert-Berks
101 Fairmount-Switzerland
102 Grayford
103 Lawrence-Bedford-Crider
104 Tilsit-Hohnsburg
105 Wellston-Zanesville-Berks
106 Berks-Gilpin-Weikert
107 Zanesville-Wellston
109 Alford
110 Bloomfield-Princeton-Ayrshire
111 Hosmer

Physiographic Zone (Schneider 1966)

01 Northern Lake & Moraine
02 Tipton Till Plain
10 Crawford Upland
21 Mitchell Plain
11 Norman Upland
12 Dearborn Upland
30 Wabash Lowland
31 Scottsburg Lowland
40 Muscatatuck Regional Slope

Cultural Periods and Cultural Units

PI Paleo-Indian, Early
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Clovis
- 3 Cumberland
- 7 Multiple of above

PL Paleo-Indian, Late
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Dalton-Quad
- 3 Scottsbluff-Eden
- 4 Lanceolate-Plano
- 7 Multiple

EA Early Archaic
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 3 Palmer-Kirk
- 4 Thebes
- 5 MacCorckle-St. Albans
- 6 Kanawha-LeCroy
- 7 Multiple

MA Middle Archaic
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Stanley
- 3 Faulkner-Raddatz
- 4 Table Rock
- 7 Multiple

LA Late Archaic
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Green River
- 3 Maple Creek
- 4 Riverton
- 5 Terminal Archaic
- 7 Multiple

A Archaic
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Early-Middle Indeterminate
- 3 Middle-Late Indeterminate
- 7 Multiple

EW Early Woodland
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Adena
- 3 Early Crab Orchard
- 4 Marion-Fayette
- 7 Multiple

MW Middle Woodland
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Mann
- 3 Crab Orchard
- 4 Scioto
- 7 Multiple

TMW Terminal Middle Woodland
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Allison-LaMotte
- 3 Newtown
- 7 Multiple

LW Late Woodland
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Albee
- 7 Multiple

W Woodland
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Early-Middle Indeterminate
- 3 Middle-Late Indeterminate
- 7 Multiple

LM Late Woodland/Mississippian Transitional
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Yankeetown
- 7 Multiple

M Middle Mississippian
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Angel
- 3 Caborn-Welborn
- 7 Multiple

UM Upper Mississippian or other
- 1 Indeterminate or other
- 2 Madisonville
- 7 Multiple

H Historic
- 1 Indeterminate
- 2 Indian
- 3 European

ID Indeterminate

Type of Site

RS	rock shelter
HP	Hilltop "forts"
SM	shell mound
ST	stone mound
TM	angular truncated mound(s)
RM	"rounded" mound(s)
OM	other mound shapes
GE	earth work(s) & enclosures
IB	isolated burial
SB	"stone box" burial
MB	multiple "stone box" burials
NB	numerous burials (less than 10)
C	cemetary burials (more than 10)
BS	buried site
MA	manufacturing station
HC	camp
Q	quarry
VI	village
OT	other
HI	historic

Site Conditions

see summary

National Register Status

see summary

Location of Site Records

GBL (all records at Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University)

SUMMARY

The study produced a compilation of data concerning 1,000 archaeological sites within the study area. As previously discussed, these data were for the most part not the result of systematic or intensive survey, so it is difficult to estimate the number of archaeological sites which may be present on the surface of the ground. It is even more difficult to estimate how many sites are now buried beneath the alluvial deposits in the floodplain. Most archaeologists familiar with the study area would estimate that the number of prehistoric sites of all ages and sizes exceeds 10,000. Given this figure, the number of known sites is but a small percentage of the number which actually exist. Nevertheless, the location of prehistoric sites beneath and upon the floodplain surface and along riverbanks, and on terraces, slopes, and bluff tops throughout the study area points to the likelihood of a prehistoric site being present on any tract of land except for steep upland slopes and marshy or waterlogged features.

The criteria for the inclusion of sites on the National Register of Historic of Places have been applied to a very small number of prehistoric sites. The determination of National Register eligibility of a site often rests upon the documentation [illegible] cultural contexts. For such documentation, the results [illegible] excavations (or test excavations) are usually neces[illegible] surfacial observations of potential cultural contexts.

Archaeological excavations have taken place at only a small number of sites. If test excavation can be considered as excavation of 10% or smaller sample of a site, an excavation of an unknown sample of a site, or a poorly documented excavation, then only one site can be considered to have been partly excavated rather than tested, Angel Mounds (Vg 1). In fact the large amount of interest and time devoted to the investigation of this site (Black 1967) encompassed the majority of professional archaeological energies and funds for over 30 years.

It is not surprising, then, that the majority of the sites which have been tested or partly excavated have been investigated in recent years. Some of these investigations can be considered "salvage" work. A listing of these sites, the investigators, and the institution holding records is presented in Table 3. Also included is the approximate date of the investigation; this provides a rough measure of the quality of the recorded information, the most recently investigated sites having better data quality due to improvements in archaeological methods.

If the data needed to document site significance and, therefore, National Register status is generally obtained from test excavation, it is also not surprising that there are only a few prehistoric sites which have been nominated to or determined eligible for the National Register. Table 4 presents a listing of nominated and eligible prehistoric sites and districts in the study area, indicating

Table 3. Test Excavated and Excavated Sites in the Ohio Valley in Indiana (S-salvage excavation, E-major excavation, *-records and materials presently on file at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory)

Site Number	Investigated	Institution
D-19	1972, 1974 (Reidhead, Tomak, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Glenn Black Laboratory
D-29	1975 (Reidhead, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Indiana Highway Commission*
D-39 (S)	1976 (Munson, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Indiana Highway Commission*
D 213 (S)	1976 (Munson, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Indiana Highway Commission*
O-18	1890's (Moorehead)	Phillips Academy*
Je-109	1976 (Richardson, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Glenn Black Laboratory
Je-119-120	1976 (Richardson, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Public Service Indiana*
Cl-1	1930's (Guernsey)	Indiana Historical Society*
Cl-2	1930's (Guernsey)	Indiana Historical Society*
Cl-3	1930's (Guernsey)	Indiana Historical Society*
	1972 (Janzen)	Centre College, Kentucky
Cl-4	1973 (Janzen)	Centre College, Kentucky
Cl 92, 95-99, 101, 103-110, N/S	1975 (Reidhead, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Indiana Port Commission*
Hr-11	1967 (Bellis, Glenn Black Laboratory)	National Park Service*
Cr-1	1976, and currently, Glenn Black Laboratory	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*
Sp 1-2	1960 (Kellar, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Indiana Historical Society*
W-1	1965-7 (Kellar, Dorwin, Glenn Black Laboratory	National Park Service*
W-6	1953 (Black)	Indiana University*
W-56	1973-74 (Green, Glenn Black Laboratory)	Glenn Black Laboratory
W-57 (S)	1961 (Johnston, Black)	Indiana Historical Society*
Vg 1 (E)	1938-present (Black, Kellar)	Indiana Historical Society*
Vg 71	1971 (Apfelstadt, Pace)	Indiana State University
Po 1	1898 (Moorehead)	Phillips Academy*
Po 2	1967-8 (Kellar)	Indiana University*
Po 38	1972-3 (Henn, Pace)	Indiana State University

Nominated	Eligible	Potentially Eligible
D 29	Clark Maritime	D 19
W 1	Archaeological District	D 25
Vg 1	(Cl 92, 103-7, 109)	O 18
Po 2		Sw 66
		Sw 67
		Sw 68
		Sw 69
		Sw 70
		Sw 71
		Je 118
		Je 119
		Je 120
		Cl 1
		Cl 2
		Cl 3
		Cl 4
		Cl 160
		Cl 161
		Cl 162
		Cl 163
		Cl 164
		Cl 165
		Hr 11
		Hr 6
		Hr 145
		Cr 1
		Sp 1
		Sp 2
		Sp 4
		Po 10
		Po 19
		Po 25

Table 4. National Register Status of Prehistoric Sites in the Ohio Valley of Indiana.

a total of 4 sites and one district. Consultation among archaeologists familiar with the study area has identified a minimum of 32 sites which were potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. These sites are also listed in Table 4. For some of these sites, sufficient information concerning significance is available, but National Register forms have not yet been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. The remaining recorded sites in the study area, listed in Appendix B, can be considered as unevaluated in terms of National Register status. Many unevaluated sites are likely to be eligible, and many are unlikely to meet National Register criteria. A more detailed evaluation of these sites could be accomplished, but this would require an extensive review of both collections and records. A listing of the numbers and kinds of recorded sites are broken down by habitation type, topographic feature, period, and cultural affiliation in Tables 5 through 8.

Review of data presented in Appendices B and C indicates there are 1000 known prehistoric resources within the study area which can be considered under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction. It is clear from many years of archaeological studies that the resources of this area are being destroyed by riverbank erosion, urban expansion, and construction projects relating to energy production, sand and gravel mining, transportation, and industry. The Corps, through its federally mandated responsibilities for inventory and protection, can manage cultural resources for the public benefit by following U.S. Department of Interior and Corps

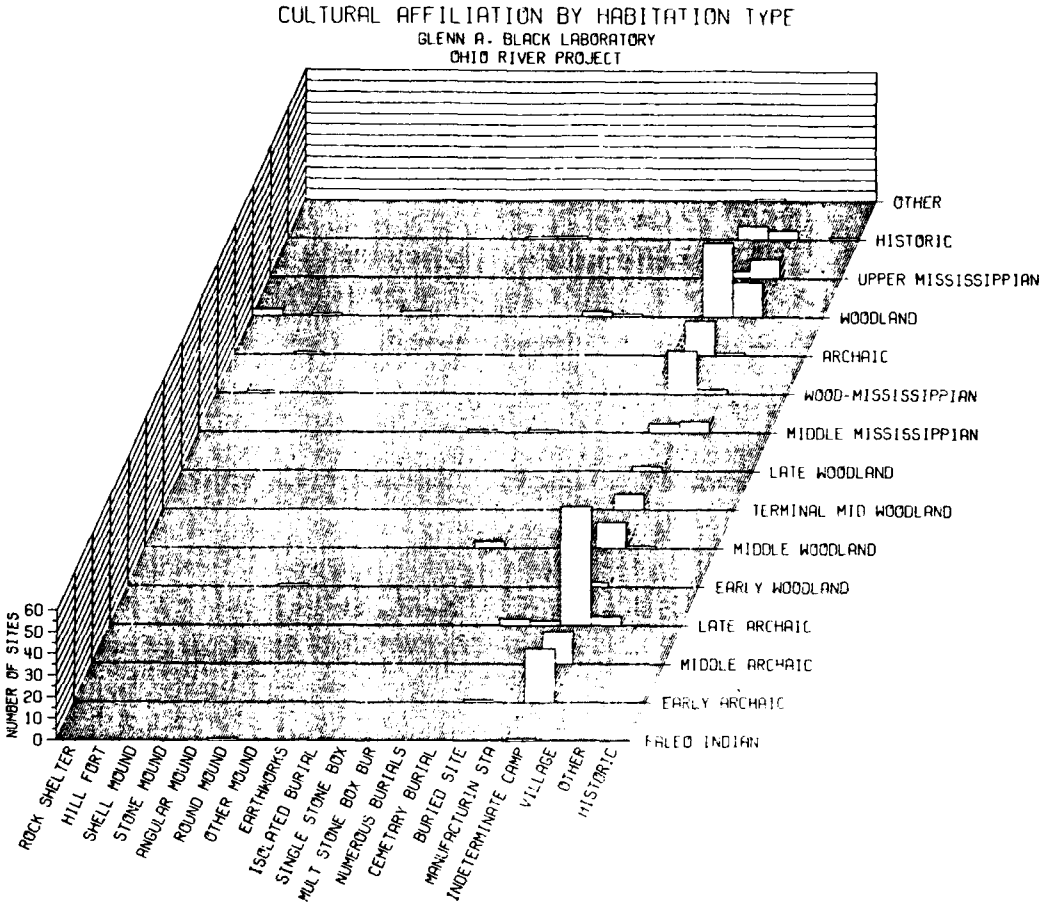

Table 5. Number of sites: Cultural Affiliation By Habitation Type

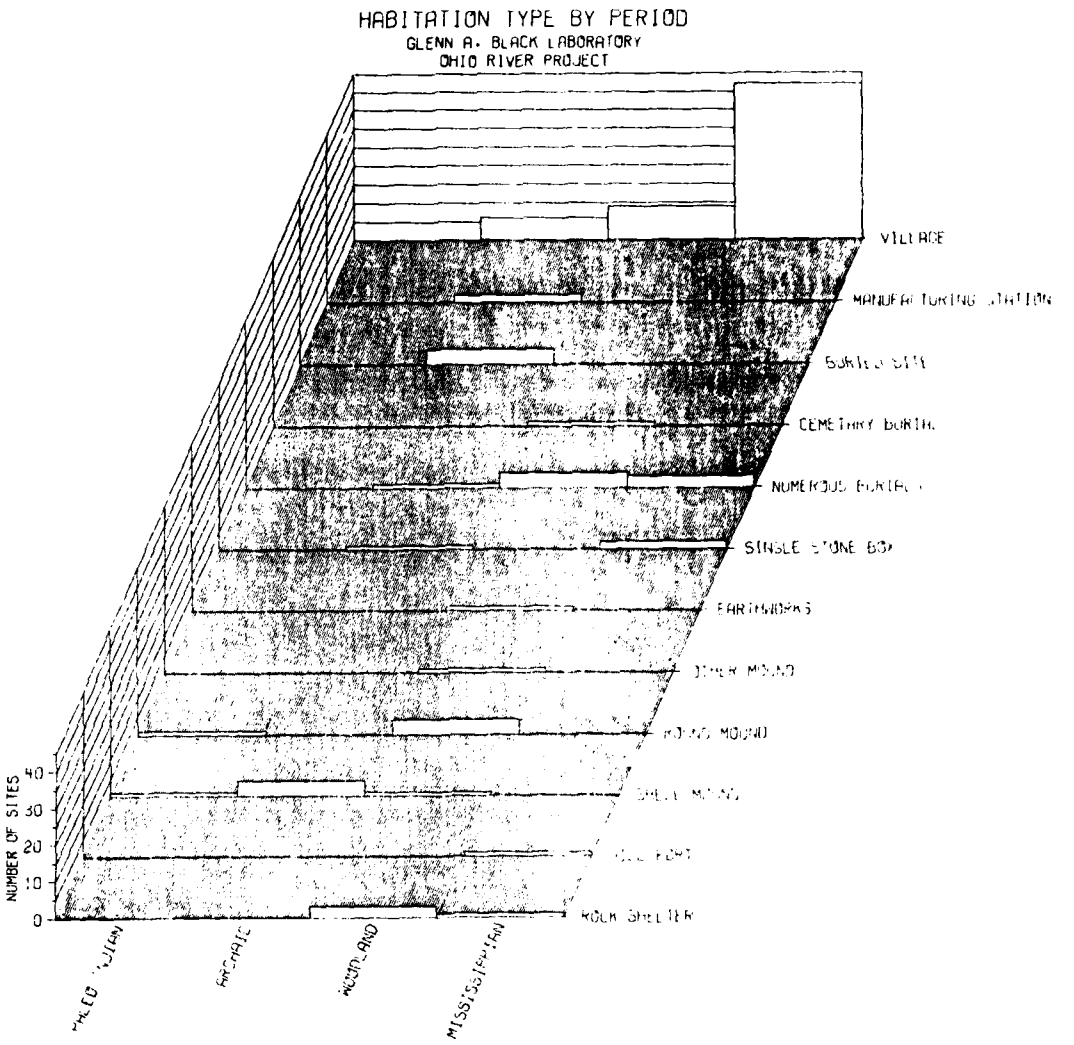

Table 6. Number of Sites: Habitation Type By Period

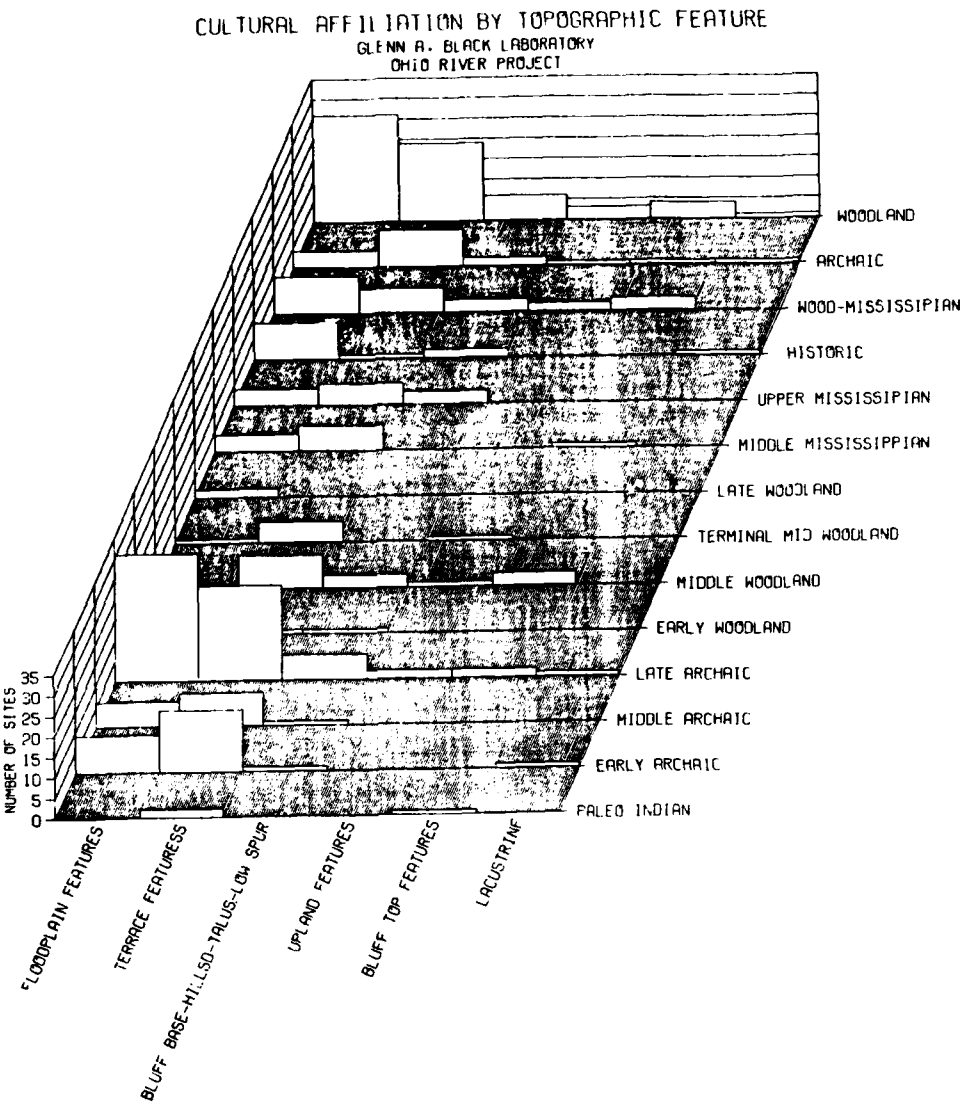

Table 7. Number of sites: Cultural Affiliation By Topographic Feature

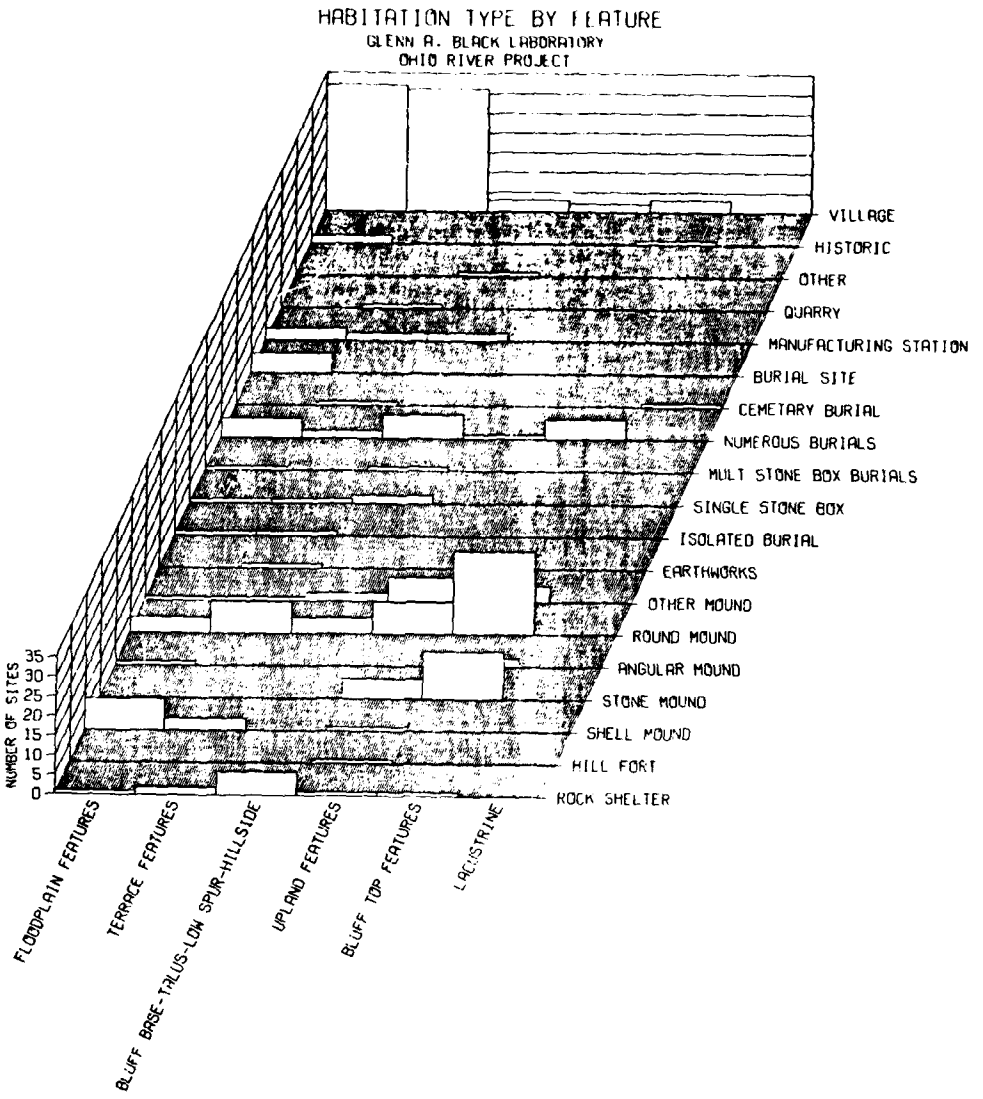

Table 8. Number of Sites: Habitation Type By Feature

guidelines for mitigating adverse impacts of Corps construction projects, Corps operations of existing facilities (locks, and dams, reservoirs), and Corps permitted projects.

Finally, it must be pointed out that due to the small sample of recorded sites, the known prehistoric cultural resources of the study do not provide sufficient data to predict exact locations of even a large sample of the resources which are presently being destroyed by riverbank erosion or will be affected by federally funded or permitted projects. However, intensive, controlled sample, systematic site surveys (see Table 2) of but a few small portions of the study area allow us to extrapolate resource density: (1) site frequency along the riverbank averages 8.8 exposed/eroded sites per river mile, exclusive of buried sites which are difficult to identify; and (2) the frequency of flood plain and terrace sites ranges from 10 to 50 sites per river mile, depending on size and elevation of the area. These surveys do provide sufficient data to predict: (1) riverbank erosion along the 360 river miles of the study area is presently destroying thousands of prehistoric sites; and (2) any construction project in the floodplain or on terraces or valley slopes has a high probability of affecting cultural resources. Without doubt, intensive sample surveys are needed for the public good to protect and preserve [illegible]-renewable cultural resources and to make wise use of both personnel and federal funds that are committed to practices operating existing facilities, and planning

and building new constructions. These kinds of surveys could enable the Corps to: (1) identify and assess the National Register status of the cultural resources which are being eroded by the river and initiate a program to mitigate the adverse affects of the high-level dams; (2) advise permit applicants as to the time and cost of both assessing and potentially mitigating adverse affects on cultural resources; and (3) efficiently plan, design, and construct Corps projects so that cultural resources are given the full consideration indicated in federal legislation.

In summary, the listings, computer maps, and review presented in this report include data concerning prehistoric sites on record at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory as of June 1977. Over the past 40 years, the Indiana Historical Society, Indiana University, and the Laboratory have devoted many hours and funds to locating prehistoric cultural resources and compiling records. Indiana State University at Terre Haute and at Evansville contributed to these records, as did Centre College, Kentucky. Numerous individuals both professional archaeologists, students, amateurs or avocational archaeologists, and interested private citizens also contributed. The identification and recording of these resources have often served to protect them from unnecessary destruction and adverse effect. We would like to acknowledge the contributions of all who have participated in documenting the prehistoric heritage of the Ohio Valley.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE
OHIO RIVER VALLEY
IN INDIANA:

APPENDIX B

Prehistoric Site Listings

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LISTINGS

This appendix includes two separate lists of archaeological sites. One lists each site in the study area by river mile and includes all recorded information noted in the format (Part III, p. 97). The second lists the same sites by cultural period and unit and river mile, so that the distribution of these cultural units within the study area is readily apparent. Several comments about these distributions can be made.

The distribution of the earliest cultural unit, Clovis, Paleo Indian Period essentially spans the study area. Significantly, all of the sites are situated on terraces or terrace remnants or in buried alluvial deposits. The suceeding Late Paleo Indian Period and the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods, have sites exposed on the floodplain flats and ridges as well as within the buried alluvial deposits. Their topographic situations suggest one of three possible explanations: (1) the recent alluvial history of the study area is very complex with cultural deposits of the same age buried in certain locations and exposed on the surface in others, indicating different ages of the present floodplain surface and different rates of alluvial deposition; (2) the site location information is not well controlled for topographic situation; or (3) a large number of the artifactual cultural indicators have been eroneously identified. Recent identification of artifactual materials and compilation of topographic data suggest these are reliable data and therefore indicate the first explanation. Additionally, recent test excavations of cultural deposits of differing ages which are now buried within the floodplain (Reidhead 1974;

Richardson 1977) indicate varying rates of alluvial deposition.

In contrast to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, the distribution of Middle Woodland sites shows a marked decrease in site density within the central portion of the study area, an area marked by steep bluffs and narrow floodplains. This pattern continues through the following Late Woodland and Mississippian and Upper Mississippian cultures; however, more intensive study of these cultures has enabled better definition of cultural units which the listing demonstrates are tightly restricted to certain portions of eastern and western sections of the study area.

Both listings in this appendix were accomplished with the DIGS-ORACLE system. Other listings can be easily generated which will allow further analysis of site distributions.

CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY IN INDIANA:

APPENDIX C

Prehistoric Archaeological Site Maps

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MAPS

Introduction

The maps which compose Appendix C display the locations of the known archaeological sites within the immediate environs of the Ohio River in Indiana. Sites located on the Ohio floodplain, high and low terraces, lacustrine plains with elevations comparable to the terraces, ancient meander scars and some sites located on the bluffs over looking the river have been plotted. The sites plotted are those listed in Appendix B.

The Ohio River Valley has been divided into 16 "mapping units" which are indicated on the "Computerized Base Map Key". The majority of these units are approximately the area of four U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Maps (Scale 1"=24,000"); exceptions are Map Unit 8, Map Unit 12, and Map 2, which on the key is indicated as Map Units 1 and 2. All the Map Units are mapped at 1"=3333.3333 meters or 1/3"=1000 meters. This scale was dictated by the maximum width permitted on the plotter. In some areas (Map Units 16, 15, 14, 13, 12 and 9) site density necessitated "blow-ups" of selected portions. These maps, labled 16A, 14C etc., are at a scale of 1"-1666.666 meters or 2/3"=1000 meters.

Map Features

Geologic features included on the maps are the bluff edge, high and low terraces and the river shoreline. The bluff edge determination was based on a marked and rapid elevation change between the flood plain and terraces of the river and the surrounding uplands.

From the Indiana-Ohio line (R.M. 492) to about Lewisport (R.M. 738) such a determination was straight forward, as the Ohio River in this area is deeply entrenched. From the Lewisport area west, the precise delinination of the bluff edge is somewhat more problematical along portions of the river.

In the downstream portions of the river, the combination of a increase in elevation along with increased surface dissection was the basic criteria applied.

In some areas of the Ohio Valley, large lacustrine plains or stream valleys extend back from the river a considerable distance. These features were mapped to a moderate distance from the river and then truncated by a straight line.

Demarcation of the terrace features follows, in overview, from Ray (1965, 1974) and Straw (1968). These features were delineated by a combination of relatively rapid elevation change and absolute elevation values. For example, in the vicinity of the Mann site (R.M. 826.6; UTMN 4196480 UTME 426060) the lower terrace surface has an elevation of ca. 360 - 370' A.S.L., while the higher terrace extends from ca. 385' A.S.L. to the bluff edge.

At the eastern end of the river, around Rising Sun, (R.M. 506; UTMN 4313000, UTME 685000) the "low" terrace extends from ca. 485' A.S.L. while the "high" terrace is above ca. 520' A.S.L.

When detailed geological studies are accomplished throughout the valley, it may be possible to delineated terraces in a more precise manner and associate them with specific glacial periods. In general, however, the two classes of "high" and "low" are useful within the broad framework of the entire river valley and are approximations

based present data of the distributions of the Cary and Tazewell age terraces.

Method

Software utilized included the FORTRAN programs BASEMAP and BLOWUP. BASEMAP is a modification of a pre-existing package (MAPPER) written by Limp in 1975. BLOWUP was specifically written by Limp for the project.

BASEMAP processed a series of UTM coordinates which had been individually encoded. These coordinates trace the course of the various topographic features.

Using a CDC 6600 computer, the base maps were produced on a VERSATAC 1200 electrostatic plotter. The UTM coordinates of the sites in the study area were then entered and their locations plotted.

For some areas with very dense site distributions, larger scale maps were necessary. These were produced via the BLOWUP program.

The BASEMAP program is an ancillary part of the DIGS-ORACLE package and while the present maps display all sites, through the DIGS-ORACLE system, it is possible to produce maps with up to 35 different site symbols indicating differing cultural affiliations, artifact densities, habitation types, etc.

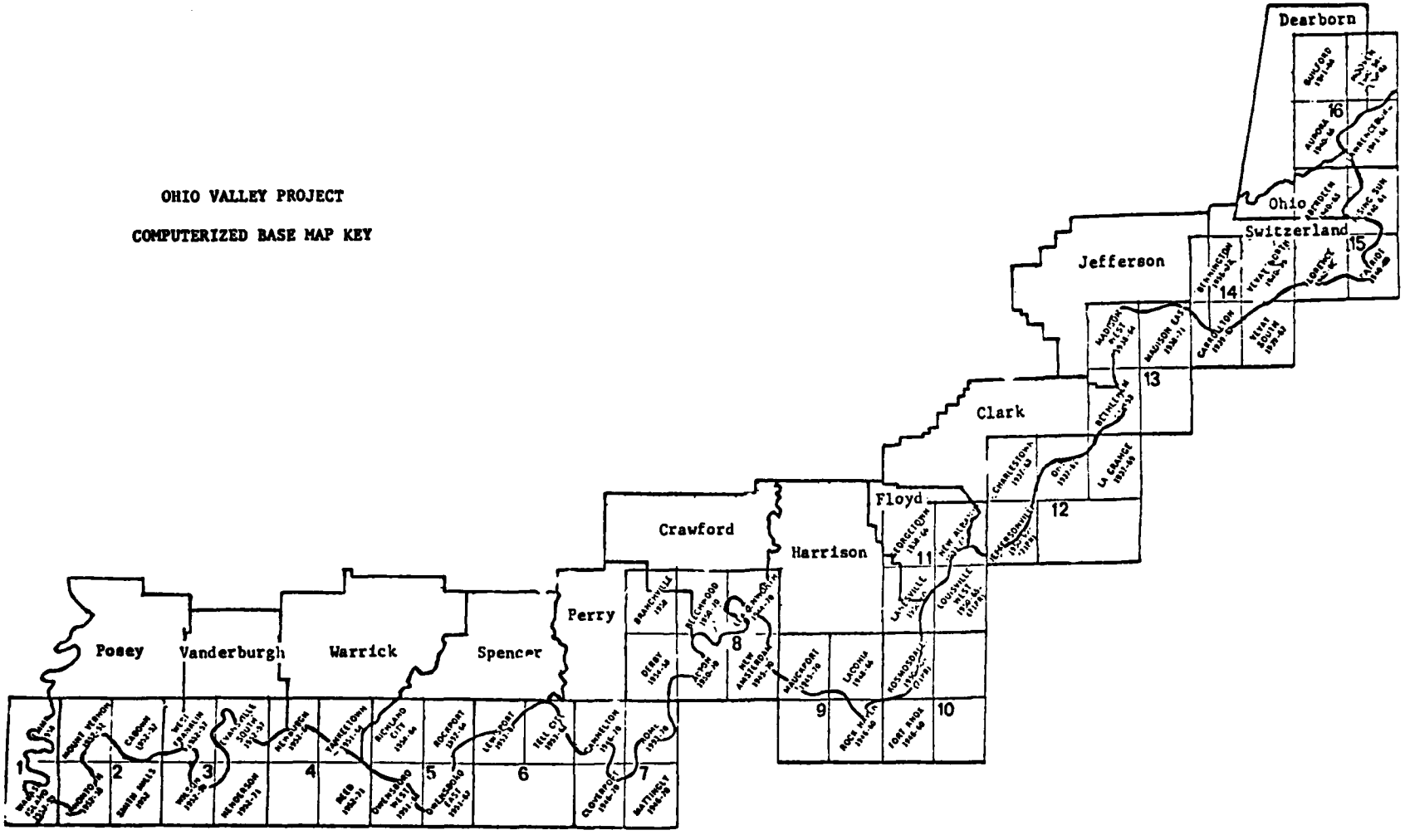
In addition to their value for visual presentation of data relating to site distribution information, these maps serve to illustrate in a striking manner the varying intensity of survey of many areas of the river and the attendant biases and influences this may have on cultural resource management questions.

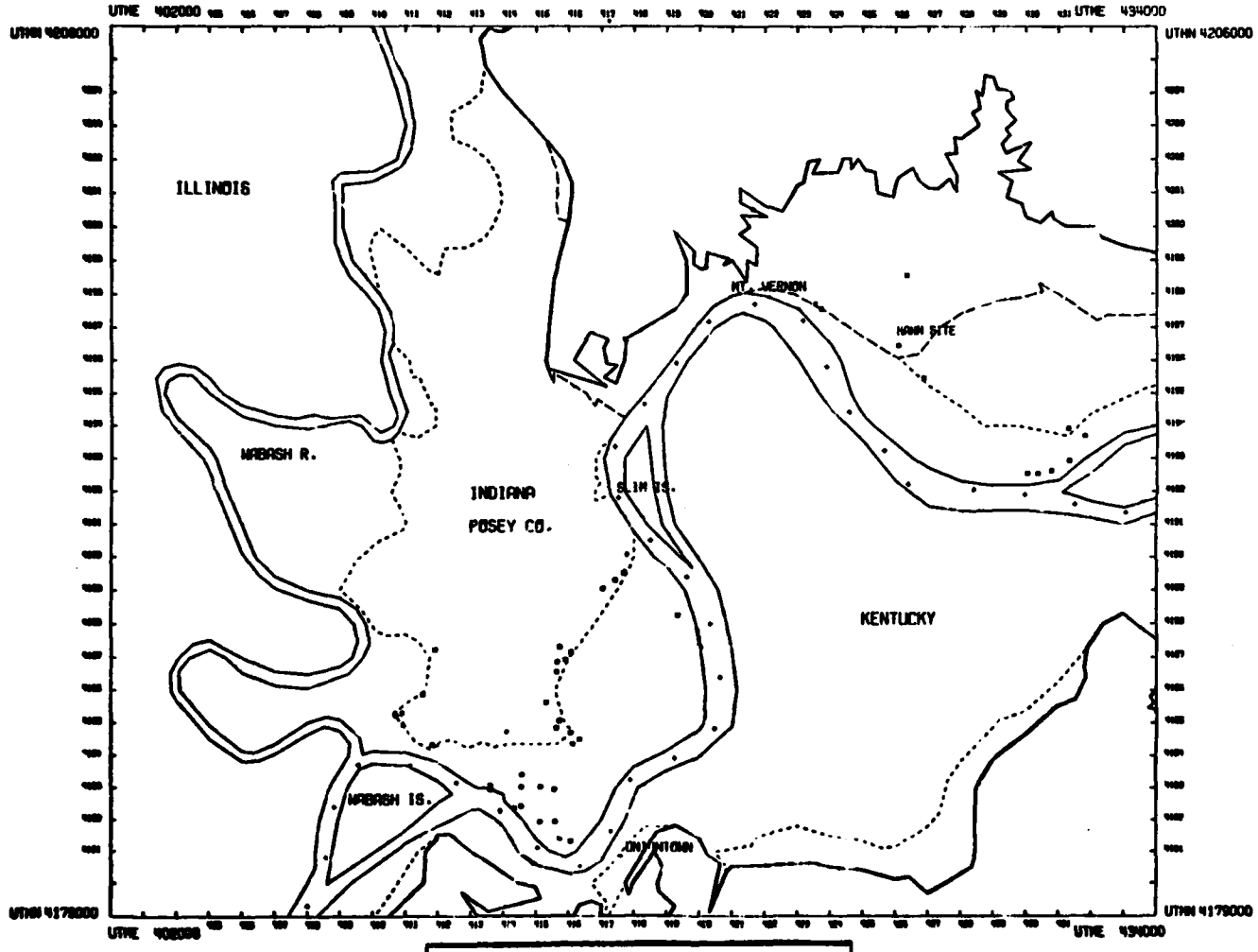
Each of the intensively surveyed areas noted in Table 2 (page 73)

of this report is characterized on the maps by a dense carpet of symbols illustrating the number and complexity of the prehistoric occupations of these areas. In contrast, many large areas of the river display few sites. With the exception of those areas where local topography prohibits human habitation, swamps for example, the low density of sites is an artifact of the absence of systematic survey and not prehistoric activity. Using these maps, then, it is possible to quickly identify areas requiring extensive surveys which are essential for effective cultural resource management. The computerized base map key for the reconnaissance survey and a sample base map are included.

OHIO VALLEY PROJECT

COMPUTERIZED BASE MAP KEY





OHIO RIVER PROJECT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS

GLENN BLACK LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY

MAP UNIT 02. RIVER MILE 819.2 - 850.2